

3 JUNE 1988



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# ***JPRS Report***

## **Africa**

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***(Sub-Saharan)***

# Africa (Sub-Saharan)

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**EC To Help Modernize West African Iron Mining**  
34200612 Frankfurt/Main *FRANKFURTER  
ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT*  
in German 21 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] In two West African countries, Mauritania and Liberia, iron mining is one of the major economic pillars of the country. However, these pillars have been weakened by slow sales in international markets and the lack of funds for the purchase of replacement investments to modernize and maintain the necessary facilities. International organizations, particularly those in the European Community [EC], have taken steps to provide the financial means to protect the ore-mining industry here.

In October 1987, the European Investment Bank (EIB), Luxembourg, granted a loan of ECU 10 million (1 European Currency Unit = about DM2.06) to finance part of the second modernization and expansion program of Mauritania's Societe Nationale Industrielle and Miniere-Societe d'Economie Mixte (SNIM-SEM). Investments for the project, which is scheduled for completion by 1990, will total about ECU 62 million. Other financial partners are the European Development Fund with ECU 18 million, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) with ECU 5.4 million, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) with ECU 4 million, the French Government's Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE) with ECU 6 million and the African Development Bank with ECU 10 million. SNIM-SEM will contribute the remaining ECU 8.6 million.

The objective of the modernization and expansion program is to increase the output of the iron-ore mine at Guelb el Rhein (25 km northeast of Zouerate), to improve the performance of the 650-km railroad to the shipping port of Nouadhibou and to build a radio relay link to improve the train service between Zouerate and Nouadhibou. In addition, port facilities will be renovated, ore enrichment installations modernized and ancillary and similar facilities rationalized. In 1987, SNIM-SEM exported a total of 9 million tons of iron ore, compared with 8.9 million tons per year earlier. Export earnings are expected to decline further in 1988 as a result of an estimated 3.5-percent drop in prices. The volume of exports is expected to stay at about the same level. At the present time, SNIM-SEM's annual iron-ore mining capacity is about 12 million tons.

In early November 1987, the EC granted Liberia a special loan of ECU 49.3 million from the so-called Sysmin Fund to modernize the country's iron-ore mining industry. The funds are designed to benefit the Bong Mining Company (BMC). Other participants in this effort are the Liberian Government (with 50 percent) and three German firms, including Thyssen Steel, Krupp Steel and the Hoesch corporations, as well as Italy's Finsider International which will also contribute 50 percent. The Bong Mining Company (BMC), whose iron-ore mines are located 80 km north of the capital of

Monrovia, is assisted by the Exploration and Mining Company, Duesseldorf, 54 percent of which is owned by Thyssen Steel. The special EC loan will be used for the urgent renovation of facilities and equipment. The BMC project, for which a total of ECU 104.3 million has been earmarked, also provides for continued iron-ore mining in the Bon Peak region, some 8 km from the current strip mining site.

In 1987, BMC's iron-ore production (iron-ore concentrates and pellets) totaled 7 million tons, i.e., the same as during the preceding year. Slightly higher sales made it possible to reduce inventories. Earnings from pellets and concentrates fell somewhat. In 1987, earnings grew to \$133 million as a result of higher sales. The rise in expenditures due to higher oil prices and the decline of the dollar exchange rate could only partially be absorbed by additional austerity and rationalization measures. During fiscal year 1986-87, Thyssen Steel bought 2.6 million tons of iron ore products from BMC.

In Liberia, where four iron-ore mining companies used to operate, only the Liberian American Swedish Minerals Company (Lamco), which produced about 6 million tons of iron ore in 1987 has remained, besides BMC. Lamco, which is managed by Sweden's Graenges International Mining, Stockholm, decided last year to cut its production and employment by one-half and to scale down the Mifergui project which it had planned to undertake in cooperation with Guinea. The project will now concentrate on the Pierre Richaud Mine in Guinea's Nimba Mountains which is very easily accessible and can be linked to a railroad line running from Lamco's iron-ore mine on the Liberian side of the Nimba Mountains to the shipping port of Buchanan. The French Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres (BRGM), Paris, prepared a feasibility study for the original project which provided for the production of 12 million tons of iron ore per year. Reportedly, that figure has now shrunk to only 6 million tons per year.

As reported in June of 1987, Nigeria has awarded to the Julius Berger Nigeria Ltd., Lagos—a joint venture of the Bilfinger and Berger Construction Company, Mannheim—a DM189 million order for the construction of a 54-km railroad linking the Itakpe iron-ore mine in the Okene Mountains with the partially completed iron and steel complex at Ajacuta in the Federal State of Kwara. Expected to be operational by mid-1989, the railroad will have 10 concrete bridges, each 15-35 meters wide and with a total length of about 500 meters, four road underpasses, 36 rain drains and 29 pipe outlets. Italy's Team Corporation has prepared a feasibility study for the railroad project.

In late 1986, a French consortium of four enterprises, including the Societe Francaise d'Etudes Minieres (Sofremines), GMT Entrepose, Koch and Clemessy, won a \$250 million order for the construction of an iron-ore processing plant in Itakpe. That facility of the state-owned Associated Ores Mining Corporation (AOMC) is

projected to process 5 million tons of iron ore per year into 2.15 million tons of concentrates with an iron content of 55 percent. The Itakpe undertaking also calls for the construction of a dam in Osara that would supply the water and electric power facilities. The Itakpe iron-ore deposits are estimated to total about 200 million tons.

Three other deposits with a total of 270 million tons of iron ore have been discovered in Nigeria. Some 150 million tons are located in the Muro Hills and 60 million tons each in Chokochoko and Ajabanoko. The quality of the ore in these three deposits is the same as the Itakpe ore and hence can be processed in the Ajaokuta smelting works operated by the state-owned Ajaokuta Steel Company Ltd. The large, 1-billion-ton iron-ore deposit of Agbaja does not lend itself to immediate processing in Ajaokuta because of its extremely high phosphorus content. The foundry of the state's Delta Steel Company Ltd in Aladja near Warri in the Federal State of Bendel, which is the country's first, currently imports iron ore from Liberia and Brazil for its direct-reduction plant.

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### Difficulties To Establish ECOWAS Common Currency Discussed

34000620c Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English  
25 Apr 88 p 12

[Article by Udochukwu A. Nwaodu]

[Text] Discussion on the appropriateness of monetary cooperation which allows for the use of a common currency among the ECOWAS member states has been going on for quite a while now.

Apparently, contributors to the debate have exhausted their postulations and yet nothing seems to come out of the proposal. Way back in 1983, the ECOWAS heads of state meeting in Conakry, had agreed that a single monetary zone for the community should be created.

Studies have since been undertaken; the governors of member states Central Banks have met to consider it, yet the project, since 1986, had remained on the drawing board. In fact, only a few people are willing to hazard a guess as to when it might advance beyond the feasibility study stage.

Monetary Union is of course a very advanced stage of economic integration, and in proposing it even before the basic elements of an economic community have been established, the heads of state have seemed a little too ambitious (West Africa, December 8, 1986).

The reality of the subregion is that a monetary zone which groups seven of the 16 ECOWAS members already exists, and is seen to be working well. Thus, there is strong inclination of imitation on a wider scale.

The most important of the Union already existing is the Union Monetaire Ouest Africaine (UMOA—West African Monetary Union). This is a political blanket organisation for the former French Colonies in West Africa. The Union has a Central Bank based in Dakar—Banque Centrale Des Etats de L'Afrique de L'Ouest (BCEAO—Central Bank of West Africa) which controls the issuing of its currency, the CFA Franc.

There is also the Lome-based Banque Ouest Africaine de Development (BOAD—West African Development Bank) which aim is to promote balanced development between the member countries. The currency of the Union, the CFA Franc, maintains a fixed relationship with the French franc (CFA50 to FFI) and its value is guaranteed by the French Central Bank.

In this discourse it is considered expedient to revisit some of the popular views on both sides of the argument on establishing a common sub-regional currency.

The call for a common currency for the West African subregion is predicated on the multiple objectives of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Article 2 of the "Draft Treaty of the ECOWAS" summarized the aims of the community as follows:

- \* The elimination as between the Member States of customs duties and other charges of equivalent effect in respect of the importation and exportation of goods;
- \* the abolition of quantitative and administrative restrictions on trade among the member states;
- \* the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy toward third countries;
- \* the abolition as between the member states of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital;
- \* the harmonisation of the agricultural policies and the promotion of common projects in the member states notably in the field of marketing, research and agro-industrial enterprises;
- \* the implementation of schemes for the joint development of transport, communication, energy and other infrastructural facilities as well as the evolution of a common policy in these fields;
- \* the harmonisation of the economic and industrial policies of the member states and the elimination of disparities in the level of development of member States;
- \* the harmonisation, required for the proper functioning of the community, of the monetary policies of the member States;

\* the establishment of a fund for cooperation compensation and development; and

\* such other activities, calculated to further the aims of the community as the member states may from time to time undertake in common.

### Advantages

No doubt proponents of a common currency for ECOWAS member states founded their Propositions on item (h) of the aims of the community enumerated above. Such a laudable postulation will inevitably promote international trade relationships between and among the member states, and therefore help to achieve the first three objectives of the community. Common currency will eliminate difficulties of foreign exchange conversions since the currency shall be acceptable as a trading and reserve currency within the ECOWAS region.

Such a sub-regional monetary unit will generally attain convertibility much more easier than the individual denominations of the member nations. Convertibility implies that the common currency can be exchanged at first hand with other major currencies of the world such as the U.S. dollar, Japanese Yen, French francs, British pounds sterling, etc. without subconversion to any of these monetary units. So that international payments can be made under that currency with the rest of the world.

Also a common currency will go a long way to uniting the peoples and states of the West African subregion. A feeling of oneness and brotherhood results when different peoples are subjected to the same stimulus—this time, a common financial outlook since the entire subregion shall be prone to similar vagaries and uncertainties of exchange fluctuations. Such a feeling augurs well, for all intents and purposes of the spirit of ECOWAS. Moreover, a common currency as a medium of exchange and unit of account will not only foster unity but also promote social, economic, political and cultural cooperation among the states of West Africa.

However, the establishment of a common currency for the diverse and multilingual peoples and states of the West African subregion is as Utopian as it is unrealistic. Such a move will necessitate the establishment of a monetary centre in the subregion with similar functions as those of national Central Banks.

The monetary centre or sub-regional Central Bank shall have the sole responsibility of issuing the legal tender and ensuring its stability in value. But even in the highly developed world, no such truly supra-national bank has been established.

None of the economic communities with monetary cooperation has developed into a common currency area. The European Economic Community EEC, a unique representation of workable economic integration, has not been able to develop one.

The East African Economic Community's attempt has not met with much success. The independent communities in the Caribbean, the Caribbean Free Trade Association, CARIFTA, have failed to achieve this laudable objective. The establishment of a common currency zone and therefore a supra-national monetary centre is rather an uphill task.

The only allusion to a working common currency is the CFA Franc used by six Francophone states—former French colonies namely, Benin Republic, Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Niger Republic, Senegal and Togo. These countries are mutually bound together because they historically shared a common colonial master who imposed the currency upon them for the convenience of exploitation and oppression.

Physical and geographical limitations of vast mass of land and distance seriously militate against the setting up of the scheme. The West African subregion, consists of 16 countries with a land area of about 6,029,329 sq. km., differential topography and climate.

Attempts by other common markets at a unifying monetary cooperation have not been known to cover such an extensive scale. Thus, it will be difficult or impossible to coordinate the circulation of the common currency.

Language barriers and cultural differences will obviate any meaningful implementation of the scheme. There are more than 400 tribes with over 450 different languages in West Africa, each tribe having unique historical background. The monetary unit of a people is a product of cultural and social development. A common monetary unit for the whole of West Africa will therefore face serious problem of unacceptability by the peoples of the community.

The difficulties of lingual and cultural differences may be attenuated if not completely ignored if it were not for the apathy which some ECOWAS member states have displayed in matters concerning the community.

—Some of the states have refused, neglected or been unable to meet their financial obligations to ECOWAS.

Also, colonial orientation tends to prejudice some of these states in matters of cooperation with other states. For instance, the five Anglophone states of Nigeria, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Liberia find it more convenient to cooperatively establish the West African Examinations Council (WAEC).

Similarly, the 6 Francophone countries have always cooperated among themselves in almost all fields of human endeavour. Thus the states are inclined to cooperate with countries with whom they shared similar colonial experience.

—Moreover, the entire countries of Africa and in fact, the third World countries are not completely free from colonial entanglement. most of them are still being remotely manipulated by their erstwhile imperialist overlords.

For instance, the Francophone state are economically, socially and culturally servile to France. This close link with France makes the CFA franc a convertible currency. Most of their domestic and foreign policies are dictated from above.

Again, African countries and the rest of the Third World are heavily dependent on the developed countries for economic and technological survival. The debt burden of the continent is alarming and most of their capital project are financed with external super-power loans.

Therefore, the individual West African states lack the coherence and consistency of independent opinion as to whether or not they approve of the common currency programme. Should any world power feel jeopardised by such a move, the power is sure to manipulate its way to ensure a complete collapse of the venture.

Furthermore, there is a very low volume of trade between and among the ECOWAS enclave. This is partly because the foreign exchange earners of these state are mainly cash crops and minerals.

For instance, Nigeria depends largely on crude oil; Ghana on gold, and cocoa; Sierra Leone on diamond and iron ore; the Gambia on groundnuts; Liberia on iron ore; Cote D'Ivoire on diamonds, manganese and gold; Guinea on bauxite and iron ore, Senegal on groundnuts and phosphates, Benin Republic on palm produce; Togo on cocoa and phosphate; Niger Republic on groundnuts; Mali on groundnuts and Burkina Faso on groundnuts. Major industries are therefore mostly intermediates and agro-allied.

Due to the similarity of the exportable commodities of the states all of which are traded for Western, Eastern and American technological products, a negligible volume of trade exists among the states. Goods dealt in are mainly reimports originating from the developed world. In essence, small-scale trade relationship will encumber a conscious effort to establish and operate a common currency zone in the ECOWAS region.

There is also large scale disparity in the level of economic, political, technological, industrial, infrastructural and financial development among the West African countries. Only a few of the countries have a Central Bank of their own while a supra-national Central Bank,

the BCEAO caters for the six CFA Franc countries. Only Nigeria has a developed money and capital market in the region, in addition to advanced infrastructural network in terms of roads, transportation, telecommunication, and electricity supply.

In other words, most of the sub-regional countries are not intrinsically comparable—they do not constitute and appropriate categorization for a common currency zone. Disparities in the level of advancement give vent to inequities in the degree of forbearances benefits and advantages to member states.

Perhaps the most serious handicap to the establishment of the common currency is the technical problem of operability. According to Adenubi, A.A., four critical conditions must be met before any common currency area is created.

These are namely, free [word indistinct] of labour and capital; existence of good trade link; availability of a clearing house, and commitment by member states to the aims of the ECOWAS. Should a common monetary centre responsible for issuing and managing the common currency be set up, in which country should it be sited? Again at what rates are the existing currencies convertible to the common currency?

Thus, problems of choice of location of the monetary centre, and initial conversion rates of existing monetary units will necessarily generate serious controversies that may tinge ill-feeling among member states.

There are as many currencies as there are countries in the West African terrain. There is the Nigerian Naira, Sierra Leone, Cape Verde Escudo, Gambian Dakasi, Ghanaian Cedi, Guinea Syli, Guinea Bissau Peso, Liberian Dollar, Mali Malian Franc, Mauritania Quiya, and the six Francophone countries CFA Franc. The currencies are in most cases tied closely to those of their former colonial powers.

For instance in UMOA countries, CFA franc is one of the two convertible currencies, in the subregion because of the close tie with France. The Liberation dollar is at least theoretically convertible. For the Anglophone countries—Nigeria, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Ghana—in particular which have not maintained similar close links with their former colonising power, there are questions of sovereignty and neocolonisation. There is an understandable reluctance on their part to join a group in which France plays such a critical role.

According to the West Africa magazine editorial, 1986, the best approach to a community-wide monetary zone would be to expand membership of the existing union—UMOA. However, the UMOA member states do not seem overly anxious to admit new members. Their existing arrangement implies substantial financial aid from France which they are neither willing to give up nor anxious to share in a larger group. Hence, it has not been

easy to build on what already exists. The magazine postulated two qualities that an acceptable ECOWAS monetary area should possess. First it would have to do without France or any other non-regional power for that matter. Second, it would have to provide a guarantee to the francophone countries that the financial benefits of their close association with France would not be jeopardised.

However, both conditions give rise to unique problems. The first sparks of the question of who should guarantee the value of the community's currency. The second condition is even more serious. It is quite unlikely that France would gladly condone a diminution of its influence and economic advantages in its former West African colonies.

Thus, it would be necessary to allow the UMOA to continue to exist, and in effect to continue to provide an alternative reference point. But this posture hardly advances the overall ECOWAS objective.

A general sickness in the developing world is a tendency to over-ambitiously pursue development. Almost every African country is in a haste to develop like its counterparts in the advanced world.

However, more haste less progress—this is a universal truth. Growth and progress is systematic and gradual. The call for a common currency zone in the ECOWAS region is ill-timed given the level of development of even the most prosperous country in the subregion. A common currency will develop as an appendage to the proper and efficient accomplishment of the ECOWAS treaty.

Collective development of transport, communication, energy and other infrastructural facilities as well as the evolution of a common policy in these fields need to be implemented. The harmonisation required for the proper functioning of the ECOWAS out of the monetary policies of the member states forms a basis for monetary cooperation in the subregion.

The regularisation of the economic and industrial policies of the member states and the elimination of disparities in the level of development of member state are fundamental for meaningful economic integration. In addition, ECOWAS states should show more seriousness to the affairs of the community and a greater sense of commitment.

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#### **Lack of Financial Assistance Delays ECOWAS' Transport Projects**

34000620b Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English  
25 Apr 88 p 1

[Article by Mulero Seidi]

[Text] There are five problems delaying the implementation of the transport projects of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the *BUSINESS TIMES* has learnt.

These are insufficient financial assistance (coupled with inadequate budgetary allocation), lack of freedom of action for the professionals and the inability of the latter to monitor the execution of the projects, owing to inadequate finance.

Others are the failure of the member-states to abide by the decisions and protocols of the community and the long distance between the executive secretariat (in Lagos) and the ECOWAS fund (in Lome), which constitute an impediment to appropriate coordination between the two organs.

The organisation now has 12 transport related projects for which it is seeking financial assistance. These are the creation of a senior institute for Transport in the sub-region, a Reinsurance Company (ECORE), a coastal navigation company, an ECOWAS Airline, two Regional centres for the formation and maintenance of roads and a centre for Aircraft Maintenance.

Other projects are the constructions of a bridge in Guinea Bissau, another one in Guinea and a dam/bridge on the Gambia River. The community will also construct the remaining portions of the Trans-West African road network, a Railway link between Togo, Burkina-Faso, Niger and Mali and also reorganise the terrestrial transports committee without forgetting to give financial assistance to the transport unions for the purpose of ameliorating crisis-stricken transport service organisations.

Despite the above cited problems however, the organisation has taken major steps towards implementing its transport programmes. These are the conducting of feasibility studies on most of the projects and the granting of loans to some member-states for the execution of transport projects.

At least \$119,025 have so far been spent on some transport related programmes studies while others have been financed by the UNDP. Five member-states have also been granted \$9,899,794 for implementing transport related programmes. These are Benin, Liberia, Mali, Togo and Sierra-Leone.

Energy imports which constitute 60 to 80 percent of the total import expenditure of most ECOWAS member-states have continued to worsen the deficit account of member-states according to ECOWAS director of transport, communications and energy, Mr. Daniel Faux.

Mr. Faux said that non-oil producing countries spend so much on the importation of energy (especially petroleum products) because of the skyrocketing oil prices since 1973.

Another factor was the increase in the demand for energy, owing to "expansion of the transportation and residential activities" in all the countries of the sub-region.

He said that West Africa is greatly endowed with both "conventional and non-conventional" energy resources but unfortunately, people are starving in the midst of plenty because of lack of capital and human resources.

According to him, the development of the energy sector in the sub-region is hampered by such factors as lack of

collective approach to energy development, political instability, ineffective transfer of technology and capital.

The energy director said that because of the high energy bills, and the resultant balance of payment deficiency, many ECOWAS states have cut their consumption of oil to the barest.

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**ECOWAS Loans \$2.5 Million for Highway Completion**

34000620a Lagos DAILY TIMES in English  
18 Apr 88 p 28

[Article edited by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text] The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has provided a loan of \$2.5 million dollars (about N10.5 million) each to Liberia and Sierra Leone

to assist them in the completion of their part of the trans-West African Highway, sources at the ECOWAS secretariat said in Lagos.

The sources said that Sierra Leone was yet to sign the agreement for the loan with the ECOWAS Fund while Liberia had completed the construction of its portion of the road.

In the Republic of Benin, according to the sources, two new bridges have been built on rivers Sazue and Mano and the whole section from Cotonou to the Togo border has been rehabilitated.

In Togo, feasibility and engineering studies have been completed in connection with parts of the trans-West African highway.

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**Factional Strife Within UNITA Reported**

34420139a Lisbon *EXPRESSO* in Portuguese  
23 Apr 88 pp 1, 24

[Text] Profound differences are destroying the UNITA structures in Jamba, according to reports from the general headquarters of the Angolan rebels which *EXPRESSO* has been able to confirm through sources affiliated with the movement in Portugal. *EXPRESSO* has been told that there is a "very nervous atmosphere" within the UNITA base, caused by alleged "persecution" of various individuals linked with a movement which is challenging the leadership of Jonas Savimbi. The movement charges that he has allowed himself to become the prisoner of the South African strategy in the region.

One of the most frequently mentioned factors is the inaccessibility of Fernando Wilson dos Santos, the former representative of the UNITA in Lisbon. His family has been unable to make contact with him "for about a year." Some Portuguese citizens who visited Jamba recently confirm that they were unable to get in touch with Wilson dos Santos, although they took their request to do so to the UNITA leader himself. They were invariably told that contact was "impossible, because he is in the North." According to a well-informed source, Wilson dos Santos has been sent to a settlement 140 km from Jamba, where he is said to be teaching.

Officially, the UNITA denies these charges and makes a point of mentioning a trip Wilson dos Santos is scheduled to make outside Angola on a diplomatic assignment.

"If Savimbi allows this," these same sources comment, "Wilson will not be able to make any statements which might put his wife and children, who live in Jamba, in danger." Until 2 years ago, Wilson dos Santos was one of the most important UNITA diplomats. For example, he was the official in charge of the campaign which culminated in Savimbi's visit to the United States, as well as the negotiations which led to the release of the Czechoslovak hostages. He later fell into disfavor and was barred from any responsible post, apparently because he advocated a policy of independence from South Africa and challenged the leadership of Savimbi.

**Youth Faction Opposes Savimbi**

Meanwhile, turmoil has developed within the youth organization of the UNITA (JURA) in Portugal, caused by a rebel movement headed by Andre Yambayamba, a young Angolan born in Malanje who is studying electro-technology in Coimbra.

Andre Yambayamba held very important posts in Portugal until very recently. Specifically, he was the administrative secretary of the JURA, headed the office staff of the representative of the Angolan rebels in Lisbon, Alcides Sakala, and even became head of the UNITA information office in Lisbon.

In statements made to *EXPRESSO*, Yambayamba said that his position "should not be interpreted as an attack on the UNITA as a whole, but rather the person of Savimbi," to whom he assigns "direct responsibility for a number of crimes and serious violations of human rights," such as "the assassination of Brigadier Xandovava," one of the best known of the Angolan rebels' guerrilla leaders.

The young challenger goes further in his accusations against Savimbi. "There is a total disparity between the image peddled abroad and the reality experienced in the zones controlled by the UNITA."

The UNITA "lobby" in Portugal, in the meantime, has just undergone a reorganization, with the conversion of the Association for Democratic Solidarity Between Portugal and Angola into the Portuguese Forum for Peace in Angola. It has been expanded to include various personalities affiliated with the CDS and the PSD, as well as leaders who have visited Jamba recently, such as Joao Soares, Maria Joao Avillez and Helena Vaz da Silva.

Moreover, a delegation of Portuguese businessmen is scheduled to visit the headquarters of the UNITA beginning at the end of this month. This trip is a part of the publicity campaign under way in the various media in Portugal to promote the image of the organization headed by Jonas Savimbi. It is expected that the trip to Jamba will be made by Mario Vinhas, Vasco Passanha, Antonio Jose Teixeira (farmer), and also a member of the CIP, a member of the CAP, and a member of the Association of Young Businessmen.

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**UNITA Has More Students in Lisbon Than MPLA**

34420139b Lisbon *O DIABO* in Portuguese  
3 May 88 p 10

[Text] There are 98 young Angolan scholarship students studying in Portugal under UNITA sponsorship. Only 20 some students have been sent from Luanda at MPLA expense. We have confirmed these figures concerning the students, toward whom the Portuguese authorities do not have a proper approach. Of the almost 100 students supported by the UNITA, some come from areas still under the control of the government in Luanda, having been sent to Lisbon with the support of clandestine networks in the organization headed by Jonas Savimbi.

While the young Angolans who are members of the MPLA have every facility in Portugal, with the "numeris clausus" norms being disregarded, and with exemption from entrance examinations, although their pre-university training leaves much to be desired, the majority of the students on UNITA scholarships face tremendous difficulties. Portugal does not recognize the courses taught in Jamba. As a result, these students are

required to take the examinations from the fourth-class level up to university entrance examinations, and they lose 2 or 3 years in this process.

In other European countries, Angolan students take only the examinations required for admission to the educational level on which they want to enroll. Despite this, the UNITA prefers to send its students to Portugal, because of language problems.

There is another difference between the UNITA scholarship students and those sent by the MPLA. Any young Angolan who applies for it can obtain support from the UNITA, without being required to belong to the movement. Thus there is no party or ideological framework, contrary to what has been reported in recent weeks. On the other hand, the group Luanda only sends to Portugal students who are members of the youth structures of the MPLA, and who have thus been ideologically trained. Portugal is viewed as a "capitalist country," to which only those who have passed certain ideological tests should be sent. Students without ideological training are sent either to Havana or to Moscow to be politically indoctrinated there.

Curiously enough, the students financed by the UNITA have certain course preferences related to the priorities established for development—agronomy, engineering and medicine. But there are also young students in Portugal being trained as pilots. The first cadres trained in this sector are ready to return to Jamba. This seems to indicate that the UNITA is preparing to seek to end dependence on the airlines established by the South Africans to transport cargo and passengers by establishing its own communications lines. This is a new factor in the development of Angola.

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#### New Movement for Peace in Angola Organized in Lisbon

34420138 Lisbon *O DIA* in Portuguese 14 Apr 88 p 14

[Interview with Francisco Gentil Viana, by Ayala Monteiro of *O DIA*, date and place not given]

[Text] "A model decolonization." Departure of the Portuguese. Nonobservance of the Alvor agreement. Result: 13 years of war, hunger, and misery in a country that has the potential to be the most prosperous on the African continent. But a dictatorial government is installed in Luanda, one that does not respect the basic rights of man, a government against which the forces of UNITA, headquartered in Jamba, are fighting. The civil war, fostered by foreign powers, benefits everyone except the Angolans. That is why the Broad-Based Movement for Peace in Angola was created. One of its members is Francisco Gentil Viana, a former member of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola. Viana is also secretary general of the League of Angolans and Friends of Angola.

[Question] Peace in Angola. This will only become a reality if MPLA and UNITA come to an understanding. Is such an agreement possible?

[Answer] The majority of Angolans want peace. Our community has been greatly concerned about the war in Angola. Some of the people who used to live there would like to go back. But, with this war going on, there is no chance to see Angola develop itself and so we, responding to the appeals and longings expressed by our community and the people in Angola itself, have founded the Movement For Peace in Angola. The Movement is in the nature of a political action organization, but is not ideological or partisan. Our position is that of a civilian association that finds itself involved, against its will, in a war where it is the first to suffer. The primary role of the Movement is to make international public opinion more aware of the situation, and to unite the Angolans. When you add up all the Angolans who would like to go back, you have about 400,000 people. And it is through the Movement that we are going to carry out a series of activities in Portugal and in other countries. We're going to march for peace in Angola here in Portugal, in Brazil, the United States, Canada, France and Macao. We are planning an international conference for peace in Angola, to be held in Lisbon at the end of June. We are not an organization of nostalgists. What we really want is peace in Angola. But it should be peace with freedom, because freedom is very important; without it, there is no human dignity. A human being, to have self-worth, must be free.

That liberty is related to the several liberties that have been recognized in the Universal Charter of Human Rights (freedom of expression, freedom to travel, freedom of association, etc.) The peace we want for Angola is a peace under which the rights of man are respected and all Angolans can coexist.

And that comes about, first of all, through an understanding among the Angolan political-military forces that are battling each other at the moment. There must be a cease-fire. Once a cease-fire has been arranged, then a way must be found for the social forces to participate in the reconstruction of Angola. But that society, in the view of the Broad-Based Movement for Peace in Angola, must include the right of all Angolans to express themselves freely and to have a role in the Angolan society of the future.

[Question] But an agreement between MPLA and UNITA seems impossible. Do you think that your appeals to the world at large will give the leaders in Luanda and Jamba an attack of conscience and make them put down their weapons?

[Answer] What really seems impossible is that this situation could continue. An agreement—well, that is possible and inevitable. The Angolan conflict will not be resolved by the force of weapons, because there's a certain balance of forces there. After 13 years of warfare,

neither of the parties has managed to annihilate the other militarily. And that is unlikely to happen. This means that the solution, the alternative, must come about through an agreement between the forces that are squared off against each other. Despite what many believe, an agreement is the only possible way out because each year that passes brings more war, more crippled and mutilated people, more unhappiness among the population, more hunger, more epidemics—in short, an ever greater and more unbearable degeneration.

[Question] UNITA seems willing to talk with the Luanda regime. But whenever anyone mentions UNITA to the MPLA leaders, they say they don't want anything to do with the "armed bandits." So, how is this agreement possible?

[Answer] UNITA is not a group of "armed bandits." I went to Jamba recently, on the invitation of Dr. Jonas Savimbi, and had an opportunity to see what UNITA really is. An armed band does not build hospitals and schools, does not hold classes, does not encourage production. It is a political movement that has won a great deal of sympathy among many Angolans and many political parties in other countries. That is why we believe that UNITA is a factor that has been part of Angola and will remain part of it for many years to come. The present system, the system that favors a single party, has proven that it cannot solve the problems of Angola. The one-party system has shown itself incapable of bringing peace, maintaining peace, providing security for the public, keeping the production system functioning, or creating conditions for health and education. The system MPLA defends has failed. We are in favor of a system that would make possible greater understanding among Angolans, a system under which the opposition has the right to function as a counterweight in relation to the political forces that are in power—to criticize the performance of those who are governing, whoever they are. Only then will we be certain that the people who make mistakes will be held accountable and that there can be a change. This system doesn't work. That's why we have to find another. Usually, the alternative to a one-party system is pluralism.

[Question] And are the authorities in Luanda receptive to this opening up which you propose? When Jose Eduardo dos Santos visited Portugal, he told the legislature that democracy is for the West, that it doesn't work in Angola.

[Answer] The fact that there are several Angolan political parties is proof that the system works. Unfortunately for the Angolans, this situation is prevailing during a war. Several Angolan parties exist and are functioning. But instead of using words to express their opinions they are using bullets, and this has had serious consequences for the nation and for our civilian society, and it is not our fault. It would be healthier for the Angolan nation if those parties could reach an understanding through the most modern way of administering a government, i.e.,

voices, reasoning and votes. Then Angola would spend much less money on politics. It would spend money only on the reconstruction of the country. Now, 90 percent of Angolan resources are being channeled into war. And the children are not to blame, nor the widows, nor the elderly. The fault lies with the ruling political class, which ought to be trying to come to an agreement. Because the Angolans have been through calvary for a long time. The alternative is inevitable.

[Question] If MPLA and UNITA wanted peace, how would the foreign powers with interests in Angola react?

[Answer] The war between the superpowers, the East-West conflict, does exist in the other countries in the world. And in Portugal too. There are connections to foreign powers within the Portuguese political forces. But those connections have not led the country into war. In other places, the superpowers have created conflicts. But as soon as the peoples of those regions succeed in freeing themselves from that excessive foreign influence we will move into a normal situation, such as exists in the democratic countries, where the superpowers continue to have influence in the local parties, but it is not synonymous with war nor with a one-party system.

[Question] Is it true that in order to come to an agreement with UNITA, MPLA would demand the removal of Jonas Savimbi?

[Answer] There were agreements some years ago between South Africa and Mozambique. The United States supported the FRELIMO government and has not supported RENAMO. South Africa also says it has stopped supporting RENAMO. Well, this doesn't stop RENAMO from continuing to destabilize Mozambique. I don't mean to compare UNITA to RENAMO in any way. UNITA is a movement that was a party to the Alvor agreement. It is a movement that was recognized by MPLA, FNLA, and the Portuguese state. Even if South Africa were to stop supporting UNITA—even if the United States ends its aid to UNITA—when people clamor for their freedom, when they demand what they are entitled to, it is difficult to silence their arguments. The UNITA militants are not the only ones in Angola who are discontented. Even in Luanda there are many Angolans who want to see an improvement in the situation.

[Question] Even within MPLA?

[Answer] We think so. Historically, MPLA has always included camps, different opinions within the party. And we know that there are even people on the Central Committee that would favor negotiations with UNITA.

[Question] But on the condition that Savimbi goes?

[Answer] That would not be right. I don't believe that can be taken seriously. If Savimbi is the president of UNITA and has the support of his party, to say that you don't want to negotiate with Savimbi is the same as saying that you don't want to negotiate.

[Question] Do you believe then that the two Angolan movements that oppose each other will someday sit down at the same table and negotiate a peace?

[Answer] We are faced with two alternatives. The continuation of the war in Angola, with its increasingly dire consequences, where the ones that suffer most are the Angolan people, or else a negotiation between the political-military forces as a first step, followed by a wide-ranging national debate on the future of the country.

[Question] Wouldn't this leave the Soviet Union with less influence in the area, although Moscow seems to be adopting a different foreign policy? For example, the Soviet soldiers are leaving Afghanistan, the Kremlin appears interested in resolving regional conflicts such as Nicaragua....

[Answer] These are indications that may lead us to believe that it is also possible to reach a solution among the belligerent forces in Angola, since there are negotiations going on between the Afghan Government and the Mujaheddin, and the same thing is happening between Sandinistas and contras in Nicaragua. But the process of negotiating is not an easy one. It is very delicate. We believe that after several attempts at an agreement, the forces will arrive at a consensus, because Angolan is getting weaker and weaker financially and economically. As regards the Soviet influence, we must remember that when one power supports a war for many years and does not achieve victory, one result is that it projects a very weak image to the rest of the world. The war in Angola has been going on for 13 years, and there is no way for the government forces to win. In terms of its image on the world scene, this does not do much for anyone who supports one of the contenders. Then there are the financial factors. A war such as the one in Angola costs a lot of money. Moscow is making a huge financial effort on several fronts (Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Angola.) The Soviet Union is also putting considerable energy into restructuring its economy. This might influence it to spend less on the Angolan war, a war which is becoming more and more complicated.

[Question] Is it true that Washington and Moscow recently agreed to divide Angola into two republics?

[Answer] We oppose any division of Angola. That would be contrary to the interests of the Angolan people. And we will do everything in our power to avoid the partitioning of Angola. In an appeal for peace which we made in December of last year, we were already alerting international public opinion to this. At that time we said that there were strong indications that some elements wanted to divide Angola. We said we did not want to

wake up some day and have to choose whether to be Northern or Southern Angolans. We are Angolans, and we intend that Angola stay the way it is. Those indications that the division of Angolan territory was under consideration only serve to reinforce our thesis that Angolan territorial integrity is at stake if the war continues. Then, the Angolan who has very little power today would have much less tomorrow.

[Question] Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign affairs minister, said recently in Lisbon that Portugal could play an important role in Southern Africa. What role?

[Answer] There is nothing strange about that statement of Shevardnadze's, due to the fact that there are thousands of Angolans in Portugal. We here are a great force that is beginning to mobilize. The role of Portugal could be a very important one, because we envision a great international groundswell, and Portugal is its epicenter. Portugal is the country that knows Angola best, a nation that has done a real study on Angola in terms of geography, history, topography, natural resources, etc. That is why Portugal is an important piece in the puzzle. And Lisbon can play a fundamental role because Portugal has not been allied with either of the parties in the conflict since 1974. It is here that there is a big Angolan community, a community which is beginning to function like a pressure group, operating at the international level but with Lisbon as its home base. These factors give Portugal importance in mediating the Angolan conflict.

Francisco Gentil Viana did not want to end his interview with this newspaper without an appeal. He said: "I appeal to the Angolans and to the friends of Angola to express solidarity with the idea of peace in Angola. I appeal to them to believe in peace. Because that is the only way that Angola can develop and the Angolans and friends of Angola can live there with the dignity to which every human being is entitled. Early on, I supported the ideals of the liberation of Angola, of Angolan nationalism. From the outset I have believed in the fight for a free Angola, but an Angola where human rights are respected and there is pluralism, that pluralism which was sanctioned in the original by-laws of MPLA."

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#### Defense Minister Decorates FAPLA Officers in Cuito Cuanavale

34420137a Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 3 Apr 88 p 3

[Article by Osvaldo Goncalves]

[Text] Cuito Cuanavale—The myth of superiority promulgated by the racists has collapsed. Their powerful war materiel has been unable to penetrate the defensive barriers of the FAPLA in the various campaigns they have waged against the town of Cuito Cuanavale. There is only one reason for the South African defeat. While

the racists had powerful resources on their side, the forces of revolution had on their side, in addition to resources, courageous men who are fully aware of the reason for their struggle.

In recognition of the courage of the commissioned and noncommissioned officers and soldiers whose aggressive combat efforts defeated the South African troops in the various campaigns they waged during the first 3 months of this year, the Permanent Commission of the Assembly of the People and the Cuban Council of State decided to award medals of merit to these combatants for services rendered in defense of the fatherland and of Cuito Cuanavale, respectively.

Gen Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), the minister of defense, presided at a ceremony held last Friday to present the awards to the outstanding combatants in the region of Cuito Cuanavale.

Participants in the ceremony included the Cuban ambassador to Angola, Narciso Martin Mora; the Cuban vice minister of foreign relations, Jose Vieira; the provincial commissioner of Kuando-Kubango, Col Manuel Francisco Tuta; and Cuban Brig Gen Miguel A. Lourante Leon.

### **The Trip to Cuito Cuanavale**

The delegation headed by the minister of defense were flown from Menongue, the capital of Kuando-Kubango, to Cuito Cuanavale in four MI-17 helicopters.

It was astounding to observe during the trip that, contrary to what one might imagine, these zones have not been totally abandoned by the people. Here and there one could see fields and the small houses in which the people who work the fields live. In other places there were small clearings where the people had burned off the brush so that they could cultivate the land.

On the way to Cuito Cuanavale, the helicopters flew so low over Lomba, which is surrounded by fields of various crops, that we could see the ears nodding on the cornstalks.

Before reaching Cuito Cuanavale, we saw a military column en route to that locality with supplies for the troops stationed there. On seeing the helicopters and the people waving from them, the soldiers raised their hands and their AK's in salute.

The helicopters landed at a site on the Lomba-Cuito road, a few kilometers from our destination. This was a precaution taken because of the threat of the punishing attacks by the G-5 racists, which are constant but almost always poorly aimed.

The commander of the troops in the Sixth Military Region, Lt Col N'gueto, as well as other officers, were waiting to welcome the delegation.

### **The Awards Ceremony**

Prior to the ceremony, Gen Pedale, the minister of defense, was taken to see the Centurion tank captured from the South African Army during the offensive launched by the racist troops last 23 March. During these battles, which began at 3 in the morning and ended at 5 pm with the retreat of the invading troops in disarray, four other Centurion tanks and an AML-90, as well as various other kinds of infantry equipment, were destroyed.

This is the first Centurion tank captured by our troops, since the South Africans always try when they retreat to retrieve the technical resources destroyed, as well as their dead and wounded.

By leaving such a large quantity of weapons in the field, the South African Army demonstrated the low level of its morale resulting from the casualties suffered in the successive and fruitless offensives waged against the locality of Cuito Cuanavale.

The awards ceremony was held in an improvised area. The approximately 60 commissioned and noncommissioned officers and soldiers in the Angolan Armed Forces, as well as Cuban internationalists, filed past the officials of the two governments present. They were presented first with the Medal of Merit for the Defense of Cuito Cuanavale, offered by the Cuban Council of State, and then the Medal of Merit for Services Rendered in Defense of the Fatherland, presented by the Permanent Commission of the Assembly of the People. The slogan "I serve the revolution!" was chanted following the presentation of the medals to the combatants.

The Cuban ambassador and the Angolan minister of defense then addressed the group. The Cuban representative in Angola, Narciso Martin Mora, said that the resistance opposed to the attacks of the South African troops by the Angolan and internationalist troops in Cuito Cuanavale destroyed forever, yet once again, the myth of invincibility promulgated by the invaders, in whose eyes, according to the principles defended by apartheid, we are inferior beings.

Gen Pedale, in turn, reminded the decorated commissioned and noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the examples of heroism which have marked the course of the struggle of our people against the foreign forces which have tried to occupy our country. Such examples have been provided by such fearless men and women as N'gola Kiluanji, N'zinha M'bandi, Mandume, and more recently, Hoji Ya Henda and our immortal guide, Agostinho Neto.

The minister of defense said that the medals which had just been awarded were the highest form of recognition accorded the brave combatants in Cuito Cuanavale by the people, the party, the government and the FAPLA.

The defeats of the South African Army represent victories for all the progressive peoples in the world and triumphs for proletarian internationalism, it was noted on this occasion.

The ceremony ended with the singing of the international anthem.

### Visit to Cuito Cuanavale

While the minister of defense met with the military officials present, we visited the town of Cuito Cuanavale. From an armored vehicle, we saluted the men on foot or in vehicles as we passed them. The way in which the combatants responded and the smiles on their faces were evidence of the high level of their morale, thanks to the victories won in the battles against the invader.

The town of Cuito Cuanavale as such is fortified like a trench. Beside each house there is a shelter. The atmosphere of war can be sensed even in the air the people breathe. But one can also sense the courage of the combatants.

In their continuing offensives, the racists recently attacked the school, the hospital and the police headquarters. At the school we could still see some books on various subjects under the rubble. On the cover of one book we could read the words "Studying is a revolutionary duty." It is principles like this that the imperialists fear.

We left Cuito Cuanavale after a short time. The local combatants told us that it was better to leave as early as possible, because another attack might begin at any moment. We left with one thing certain in our minds—Cuito Cuanavale will not fall. The final course of the war will be made clear in the near future.

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### People in Zairian Border Town Rebuilding 34420137b Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 88 p 12

[Article by Jose Zeferino]

[Text] Saurimo—The municipality of Mukonda, which covers an area of 26,926 sq km, is located in the eastern part of the province of Lunda-Sul, on the frontier with the neighboring Republic of Zaire. The population is estimated at 22,000, with the residents living in the communes of Muriege, Cassal and Chiluage.

The ground is fertile enough for the raising of cassava, ginguba, rice and beans. Fish are caught in the river. For about 3 years, the population has suffered from the UNITA bandit attacks which began on 22 September 1985.

Col Sapilinha Sambalanga, the provincial commissioner for Lunda-Sul and a member of the Central Committee of the party, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that the enemy has completely destroyed the administrative buildings in the municipality. However, thanks to the selfless efforts of the combatants in the FAPLA, the Tenth Regional Command in particular, it has been possible to rebuild the municipality, and on this basis, an effort has been made to resume the routine of daily life.

"Currently we are in the process of rebuilding the bridges over the Lifiji and Luembe Rivers, and also some structures which were partially destroyed by the armed gangs in the service of Pretoria," the provincial commissioner of Lunda-Sul said.

As a result, thanks to the efforts which the local authorities have made, the party and government structures and the JMPLA-Party Youth are now functioning normally in the municipality.

Moreover, a working commission for reorganization and rehabilitation has been appointed. It has held a number of meetings with the traditional authorities with a view to enlisting the population in self-defense detachments, Popular Vigilante Brigades and the territorial troops.

In similar fashion, a voluntary work brigade of young people is now in operation in the municipal seat, as are 11 peasant youth brigades, plus 10 associations. These organizations have a membership of 173 young people of both sexes.

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### Cuban Suspected in Shooting of Portuguese Citizen

34420139d Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese  
30 Apr 88 pp 1, 24

[Text] EXPRESSO was assured this week by an Angolan military source that it was a Cuban who fired the shots which killed Portuguese cooperative worker Manuel Guerra in Luanda on 27 March. This confirmed rumors which have been circulating in Portuguese Government circles. However, officials of the People's Republic of Angola continue to deny this report.

Maria Estela Guerra, the victim's widow, told us that at the time of the incident (see EXPRESSO, 9 April), everyone at the site itself was saying that the shots had been fired by a Cuban riding in a gray Range Rover (the vehicle regularly used by the Cuban military), the leader in a line of vehicles.

Estela Guerra maintains that it would be very easy to establish who fired the shots by inspecting the weapons of the presidential guards.

The widow of the cooperative worker also assured us that she has filed no criminal complaint against the attacker, because on the day her husband died, the authorities accepted their responsibility. Therefore, she said, "the case is going forward," among other things because the vehicle in which her husband was shot "was parked on the side opposite where the president's convoy went by, on a two-way street." And she explained that "we were not driving at the time, and the proof of this is that the car stayed where we were parked for 4 days, without hindering traffic."

Official reports obtained this week by EXPRESSO from an Angolan source, moreover, assured us that the government in Luanda intends to pay compensation to the widow. It was also indicated that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has already ordered publication of a statement to this effect.

Maria Estela, however, claims that there was never any talk of "compensation," but rather of "moral and material responsibility." For this reason, the widow is leaving for Luanda today "prepared to wage a battle" with the local authorities, since, she argues, she is "the mother of six" and has "no guarantees at all of the likelihood of being compensated."

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#### Conditions in Huambo Described

34420139c Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese  
30 Apr 88 p 28

[Article by Carlos da Matta]

[Text] The city of Huambo, the seat of a province with a population of about 1 million, is virtually encircled, and one can only move a few kilometers outside it with relative safety. The supply of fresh produce, already very much reduced, has thus suffered another blow. As to the rest, it can only be brought in by air, and there is not enough for everyone.

The "encirclement" does not mean that large UNITA units surround the city. A few groups of guerrilla fighters who are very familiar with the terrain suffice to create a climate of insecurity, made the more serious by the placement of thousands of mines all around the settlement. Attempting to go anywhere, even along the rough

trails which lead only to the peasants' small plots, involves constant risk. As a result of this situation, there are about 25,000 persons in Huambo who have been maimed.

The city itself is not free from attack, and the target in one of the most outrageous incidents was the cathedral. The government has put the blame for it on the UNITA, which responds that this is yet another provocation invented to compromise it.

The activity and importance of the Catholic Church in this province, as in the others, are rather well known, constituting the most important domestic factor in the struggle for peace. Apart from the homilies delivered during mass, the Church organizes peace marches in the communities.

At Easter, the mass in a town like Bailundo, with a population of 60,000, drew more than 20,000 people. The price paid by ecclesiastics and the faithful is a high one, as we have already reported here. Recently, two more nuns were kidnapped and held temporarily in the jungle near Huambo, while in neighboring Bie a vehicle carrying members of the clergy and laymen struck a mine and exploded.

Another problem which has been a cause of concern in both Christian circles and neutral sectors is the increase in fetishistic practices all over the central plain, as a form of political indoctrination and mobilization. A number of these practices are carried to such extremes as imposing harsh punishments on individuals for the most commonplace reasons.

These practices are said to be encouraged above all by base level militants of the UNITA, but it is not known if this is done on orders from above. However, some members of the MPLA-PT act in similar fashion.

As if hunger, the kidnappings and the mines were not enough, now the people have to deal with obscurantist impositions in total contradiction with the principles of democracy and progress which the belligerent parties also claim to be defending.

The response of the people is seen not only in the constant rumors of dissatisfaction, on which Huambo has no monopoly, but also the increase in participation in religious demonstrations, and the fact that Huambo is one of the provinces with the largest numbers of deserters and rebellious individuals.

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**Compaore 'Rectifies' Revolution, Reorients  
Economic Life**

34190097 Paris *AFRIQUE ELITE* in French  
Mar 88 pp 14-16

[Article by Stephen Smith]

[Text] Four months after the assassination of "Comrade President" Sankara, the new configuration of power in Ouagadougou takes on symbolic value: The presidency, with Thomas Sankara's vacant offices on the first floor, can now be entered freely, with no inspection whatsoever. In contrast, the adjacent Council of the Entente, a low-rise structure where his successor and "rectifier" Blaise Compaore has set up his regime, is hidden behind a new security wall, with concrete sentry houses and even pillboxes. Thus, it is that the new government, which no longer seeks to charm, takes refuge while proposing mutual respect to society, which means, ambiguously enough, that it will leave it alone.

It is a kind of revolutionary respite and one would probably be wrong in trying to make any simple judgment about this "rectification." It is true that on 15 October, the self-appointed righters of wrongs did bloody their hands. The People's Front "rectification" began with an initial barrage that can never be rectified. And yet, once the initial indignation had died down (albeit rapidly), the new government had the wisdom to restore society's traditional framework. As in other African countries, common-law chiefs have regained their protocolar role, the unions, previously mercilessly repressed, are once again recognized as "the authentic organizations of the workers" and, finally, at a people's meeting in January, the new chief of state greeted "Comrade Cardinal" Paul Zoungrana, an appropriate reconciliatory gesture in a country where the elite traditionally springs from the Catholic schools.

For those who left the country in a state of shock in October, a return to Burkina Faso presents the surprise of unexpected normality. After weeks of stagnation, the routine of daily life has resumed since the yearend celebrations, which were exceptionally sumptuous. Hesitating at first but increasingly sure of itself, the country has gotten back on its feet and, outwardly at least, appears to be normal. Outwardly only? Yes, insofar as, all political feelings being equal, the people no longer have their hearts in it. Everyone looks after his own interests, determined "to take advantage of the situation" and with a universal thirst for life that is striking in its almost compulsive obstinacy. "For years, Sankara brainwashed us in the name of the revolution. But the revolution is dead, shot to death. So we can now loosen our belts, both materially and morally." Such is the somewhat shamefaced confession of one former militant.

So has the all-encompassing political tone of the Sankara faded out? Along with the mass sports, the crusades against prostitution and public begging—participation

in which was a criterion for advancement in the civil service—or even the Faso Dan Fani, the national uniform made of local cotton? Reality is more complex because for the "new" government (which is not so new after all), there is a dilemma. Either the masters change little and the people will never forget that they were also yesterday's masters, relentlessly asking why they liquidated the former "Comrade President" on the pretext of exorcising the revolution. Or they will change a great deal. But in that case, their almost liturgical references to the "revolution of 4 August" and the great masses will seem hollow to some and blasphemy to the politically active minorities. [There is] only one way out: In order to solidify his power other than at the point of bayonet, Blaise Compaore is forced to rely on the country's real social force. But none of them, neither the peasants nor the civil servants nor the lower classes of the cities, are revolutionary and the "rectification" will get the revolution through with both profits and losses. Or not.

In the big village which Ouagadougou is, it is the economic changes that are the most obvious to everyone in the streets. By the end of January, some 3 months after Thomas Sankara's death, the Mercedes once shame-facedly relegated to the garage again took to the dusty, narrow streets of the Sahelian capital. But the big local merchants definitely run no risk of meeting a president rolling along in his Renault 5! The new chief of state has taken an armored BMW out of the presidential pool, alternating between that vehicle and an Alfa Romeo so graciously given to him by Colonel Qadhafi. Judging by horsepower alone, Burkina Faso's economy therefore seems to have shifted into a higher gear!

Leninist in its own way, the People's Front has implemented a New Economic Policy that (is there any need to say so?) borrows nothing from Libya's example; on the contrary! Enjoying a renewed confidence which businessmen were not willing to grant former President Sankara, the new regime has given pledges of good will to the private sector and is attempting to revive the economy by consumption. At the end of December, the salaries of the 26,000 civil servants were raised from 4 to 8 percent, based on the wage scale. At the same time, some 1,500 teachers, collectively dismissed under the old regime for striking, were taken back. These two measures alone will inject an additional wage mass of 3.4 billion CFA francs into the national economy annually.

By loosening the reigns of an austerity deemed outrageous, the government hopes, in medium-range terms, to recover with fiscal revenue linked to consumption. In the countless bars and nightclubs of Ouagadougou, the popular slang expression for it is roughly "the go-go beer policy." Heavily taxed under Sankara, beer, suddenly a luxury brew, caused the two national breweries to suffer a 47-percent drop in turnover, a twist of fate which the new government quickly "rectified" by garnering a popularity bonus at the same time! This also applied to "full-time government employees," including the military, who had lost 30 percent of their purchasing power

since 1982. Gratified by the People's Front's generosity, they have also found many redeeming qualities in the "rectification"! As one former chief of staff frankly admitted, "Finally, we can live like the Whites."

Therein lies all the ambiguity of the New Economic Policy! On the one hand, encouragement to the private sector can only profit therefrom and Blaise Compaore indisputably expresses his common sense by explaining: "In a fragile, backward country such as ours, there is no basic opposition between private investors and the workers. If, thanks to private investment, a new factory opens up in Burkina Faso, it is a plus for the national economy, which thus helps absorb our endemic unemployment and everyone gains from it." Probably. And yet, national saving being what it is, the appeal to private capital now boils down to crying in the desert! At the present time, the participation of private investors in corporate capital amounts to only 834 million CFA francs, compared with the government's 31 billion.

In a country of 8 million inhabitants, 80 percent of whom eke out a living in agriculture, to increase the salaries of 26,000 civil servants at the precise time when the rate of inflation had begun to fall is to give in to the spendthrift ways of city dwellers. Far from helping the national economy, the recovery mainly risks reviving imports. Indeed, if the temptation autarky is aberrant in a poor, landlocked country in the heart of the Sahel, the idea of a domestic substitution economy only makes good sense. The excellent mineral water from Bobo Dioulasso, the tamarin and mango juices and karite nut butter, far from being ersatz solutions imposed by the great ideologist Sankara, quite simply represent appreciable savings on foreign exchange for the national community. However, will city people who are once again dreaming of "living like Whites" remain aware of that fact?

"Have you never wondered why we never mourned Thomas Sankara?" The individual asking the question, in a somewhat aggressive tone, began his phrases with this strange turn of phrase: "Personally, as an intellectual...." Loaded with diplomas and imbued with knowledge, there are many in the Ouagadougou ministries who disparage the former president, "a megalomaniac who found pleasure in humiliating because he could not stand to have anything fine or great beside him." To say the least, Sankara apparently did not have the wisdom to be great without diminishing his entourage, whence today's rejection of the past, which consists of denying the self-sacrifice and efforts of which the late "Comrade President" saw himself as the personification. If one is not up to the challenge, then better to belittle everything.

The balance sheet of the Sankara years remains to be drawn up, without cynicism or passion. But one must then also explain what one close to Blaise Compaore, with biblical simplicity, calls "the top-level hatred." Moreover, there must be something left of it. Four months after his assassination, Thomas Sankara's tomb is still a mound of dirt. As for the widows of the 13 men killed on 15 October, in February they were still futilely demanding proper death certificates in order to gain access to their husbands' bank accounts, to say nothing of any possible government pension. Three wives managed to obtain a provisional death certificate. Not until 17 January [was the one] for the late president of Burkina Faso drawn up. It reads as follows: "I, the undersigned, comrade and physician Major Diebre Ali-dou, central director of the FAP (People's Armed Forces) Health Services, hereby certify that Comrade Sankara, Thomas Isidore Noel, born on 21 December 1949 in Yako, died at 1630 hours on 15 October 1987 in Ouagadougou, of natural causes." 11464

**Communist Party Attempts To Strengthen Ties With Miners in RSA**

34000615 Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English  
26 Apr 88 p 11

[Text] The Communist Party of Lesotho (CPL) is strengthening its ties with migrant miners from Lesotho in South Africa in a bid to revitalise the party.

This emerges from a party document on the seventh congress of the CPL which was held "in the utmost secrecy" last year. The CPL, which was formed in 1962, stressed the importance of building up ties with mass-based organisations and said in this regard priority was to be given to revitalising the activities of the communists in the trade unions.

The CPL document stressed that Lesotho was too small to afford disunity among workers and that every effort would be made to "neutralise" anti-Communist and anti-Soviet sentiments found among sections of the working class movement.

It was extremely important to strengthen and develop ties with the South African working class and its trade unions, such as the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) in which some 200,000 immigrants from Lesotho played a notable role.

"These workers are the natural social base of our party," the document said, "although they work outside Lesotho."

It said the CPL was in the process of establishing contact with these miners.

It referred to the promotion of "political and ideological awareness" among Lesotho migrant workers in South Africa with the intention of harnessing them in the so-called struggle against the South African Government.

The CPL congress also resolved to mount a struggle in Lesotho for a "return to democracy" in the country, but referred to its main task as being to repulse what it referred to as the "political intrigues" of Pretoria.

The CPL congress referred to the reorganisation of the party through the establishment of Communist cells throughout Lesotho of three to five people. These, it said, should be established not only in the cities such as Maseru, as had been the case in the past, but in the rural areas as well.

The CPL noted that while the Lesotho Military Council, which took over the government of the country in a coup against the regime of Chief Leabua Jonathan in 1986, had banned political parties, it had to date "avoided violence in repressing the democratic forces," and that trade unions had not been banned.

The CPL, which took part in the abortive 1970 election in Lesotho, split over the question of support for the Jonathan regime, when some elements of the party joined the plot to topple Chief Jonathan and took the side of the military council.

/6091

**French Government Aids Privatization**  
34190075b Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN  
in French 3 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] Paris (AFP/ANTA)—The program of privatization undertaken by the conservative French Government since its return to power in March 1986 has released more than 71 billion French francs in its first 2 years, it was indicated yesterday by Edouard Balladur, minister of the economy and of finance. Mr Balladur presented to the Council of Ministers the balance sheet and the future prospects of the privatization policy.

In all, 12 groups, representing 28 of the 65 business enterprises on the list of corporations which can be privatized and which employ about 500,000 wage earners are henceforth "returned to the private sector." Furthermore, the minister said, the TFI television network has been privatized, and the agricultural bank is in the process of mutualization.

The minister expressed the government's intention to complete as soon as possible the program that has been pledged, and said that this will have to be done "with pragmatism." He anticipated that the 10 percent portion of the capital reserved for salaries would be increased.

Mr Balladur predicted, finally, that that part of the capital offered to foreigners might be ceded, preferably, to stable shareholders, and that in certain cases the business enterprises might be privatized progressively.

8735/6091

**Native Businessmen, Merchants Desire Greater Role**  
34190075a Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN  
in French 10 Mar 88 pp 1, 6

[Article by Frank Raharison]

[Text] Considered in economic circles the year of "restarting," 1988 has surpassed all the expectations, if not all the forecasts, of business entrepreneurs. "Everything seems to move so fast that I can scarcely follow international economic events as I should," the director general of one large foreign corporation told us. In spite of the (apparent) speed with which things are evolving on the economic level in Madagascar, the Malagasy Government nevertheless seems to be acting with a certain prudence, obviously refusing to confuse speed with impetuosity. The measures adopted or announced in the last few months have, in effect, included some things which have shaken up management, even the most impassive and blasé decision-maker.

Basically, however, everyone is happy that the government has shifted into high gear after so many years of obstruction and hesitation, necessitating today a structural adaptation of the national economy. The meeting, the day before yesterday, of the president of the republic with the Malagasy businessmen sounded "reveille" for the local industry, trade, etc., as well as the death knell for those who are incompetent, inactive or indecisive.

What is important now is the announcement of this "new departure" of the economy for a better future. After this meeting of the chief of state with national businessmen, many entrepreneurs were astonished that no report was made, no communiqué issued: "It was only by reading your newspaper that I had any idea of what transpired between President Ratsiraka and these few representatives of GEM [not further identified] and of FIV.MPA.MA [not further identified]. The openness which has been claimed, here and there, has just taken a step backward. Nevertheless, now that this slip has been made, the rules of the game should be clear from now on. This meeting should be followed by the implementation of a more rational method, one which is more just and equitable for Malagasy businessmen. We are now valid partners in dialogue!" he concluded.

Without falling into the usual xenophobia, several Malagasy businessmen believe it is high time they were offered their place in the sun: "I do not understand why certain people have all the facilities to start a business or corporation, but not others," remarked one cabinet maker. And he added, "I am awaiting impatiently the creation of that new financial institution which perhaps will be more comprehensive with regard to us."

One can read enthusiasm on many of the faces of the private Malagasy businessmen whom we met yesterday. However, that optimism is measured. "After the first talks between the chief of state and the businessmen, in January 1983, we had to wait many months to see the new Investment Code, and years afterward to see the establishment of the RIL and later the SILI [not further identified]," a young businessman from Toliary said. "I hope that the decisions made—if there were any made at that meeting in the Ambohitsohohitra Palace—will be implemented as soon as possible."

In short, the majority of the national businessmen firmly believe that in the near future their lot will be no better than it has been. All are aware that they are facing a challenge and that the smallest mistake on their part would be fatal. But they also know that the time has come to "get up and move."

8735/6091

## Chissano Grants Land Use Titles to Peasants

**Ceremony First in Country**  
*34420130 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese*  
*28 Apr 88 p 1*

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the Mozambican state began the process of granting titles for land use and improvement in a formal ceremony held at a people's rally in the headquarters settlement of Marracuene, at which President Joaquim Chissano turned over the first titles to 17 peasants (notably including two women) from that district of Maputo Province.

This is an event of major socioeconomic dimensions, implementing the Mozambican people's right to land. From now on, this process will be carried out all over the territory of the People's Republic of Mozambique, thereby implementing the legislation passed in this respect in July 1979.

In attendance at the formal ceremony were the members of the Politburo of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee [CC], the AP [Popular Assembly] and the Council of Ministers, namely: the Popular Assembly president, Marcelino dos Santos; the Army general and national defense minister, Alberto Chipande; the minister of transport and telecommunications, Armando Guebuza; the FRELIMO Party CC secretaries for ideological work and organization, Jorge Rebelo and Eduardo Arao, respectively; the minister and vice minister of agriculture, Joao Ferreira and Alexandre Zandamela, respectively; the minister of education, Teodato Hunguana; and the minister of culture, Luis Bernardo Honwana; as well as the governor of Maputo Province, Raimundo Bila.

President Joaquim Chissano opened his remarks citing the socioeconomic importance of granting the first titles for land use and improvement, stressing that it represents a measure giving substance to the Land Law already promulgated in July 1979. He explained that land has always been a fundamental element in human societies, as sacred as life itself.

In his address delivered before nearly 10,000 persons, President Chissano said: "Rivers flow on the land, the food that we produce comes from the land, our homes are built on land, and we also dig our wells in the heart of the land."

In his speech, initially given in the Tsonga language, the head of state explained the importance and value of the titles for land use and improvement, emphasizing that the ownership title confers on its holder the right to use properly the land assigned to him. This right extends to his descendants.

According to the head of state, the use and improvement of land may be implemented in various ways, individually or collectively. He added that the titles assigned to

the family sector are not onerous as in the case of the private sector, which pays for exploitation of the land granted in the form of a concession for a certain period of time.

President Chissano stressed that the first peasants receiving land use and improvement titles yesterday represent all of the country's peasants, because this measure is due to be extended to every province, district and even locality.

In a very enlightening address, the Mozambican nation's top leader underscored the great influence that the land wields on the culture of peoples in different ways.

Chissano recounted the process of colonial penetration in our country, stressing that this action was aimed at usurping the best land, as occurred with the so-called majestic companies, which had a monopoly on our country's richest land. The president of the Republic described the entire process of colonial penetration in our country, action that was always associated with exploitation of the best land, ranging from the emphyteutic property system and the majestic companies to the advent of colonization.

As President Chissano emphasized, the use and improvement of land was never arbitrary or disorderly, even during the last century.

The head of state called attention to the fact that free, orderly use of land should not be confused with disorderly use, noting that the land constitutes the patrimony of the Mozambican people.

### What Is the Title?

Chissano explained the significance of the title for land use and improvement, emphasizing that it constitutes documentary evidence that the state has granted land to a particular individual.

The title guarantees its holder use of the land, and no one can take it away provided the land is properly exploited, except in the instances specified in the respective legislation.

The head of state explained that when a citizen wants a plot of land for agrarian use, with the intention of ensuring the support of his family group, it will suffice for this purpose to arrange it with the local authorities, without having to make any payment.

However, he stressed that, in instances wherein that plot is located in a protected zone or one for conditional use, a utilization based on the conditions stipulated by the law is necessary.

President Chissano and the entourage accompanying him arrived in the settlement of Marracuene about 0900 hours, beginning the program with a visit to the

Nhongonhane area, where the process of dividing land into plots for its subsequent assignment to those interested is already under way. In that area, the head of state conversed with some peasants already working there, while the officials associated with the division into plots explained how the process is taking place.

After a visit to communal farms, President Chissano and his party, traveling in two Mozambican Air Force helicopters, went on to the headquarters settlement of Marracuene, where an enormous crowd was singing and dancing to greet its president. After landing, the head of state was warmly received by the local population, which had gone to the airport en masse. Following a brief meeting held in the district government palace, President Chissano led the formal ceremony to assign the first titles for land use and improvement.

After the ceremony, which was a genuine people's celebration, the banquet continued during the reception tendered the presidential party and many guests. Prominent at the banquet was the presence of Alexandre and Dilon Ndgindgi, who were enthusiastically applauded by those in attendance during their performance. It was nearly 1700 hours when the presidential party left the settlement of Marracuene and returned to the nation's capital.

**Excerpts From President's Speech**  
34420130 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
28 Apr 88 p 3

[Excerpts] President Chissano urged all the Mozambican people to use the land properly, so that it may continue to supply food and drinking water to the millions of Mozambicans born every year. The head of state made this appeal in addressing the people's rally held yesterday in the headquarters settlement of Marracuene, marking the start of the process to grant titles for land use and improvement. Chissano explained the land's importance, stressing that "we must leave fertile land for future generations." He added that, although the land we have now is sufficient for all of us and for all purposes, we must still be aware that we cannot waste it, because this will not always be so. In his speech, which we reprint below in its entirety, President Chissano remarked that our population is growing, and its need to use land is growing with it.

"Mozambicans, Mozambicans: We have just witnessed the ceremony to give titles granting the right of land use and improvement to a group of Marracuene district peasants who on this occasion represent all of our country's peasants, cooperative members and farmers.

"This is a time when we have gathered to reflect on the methods of using our land for the benefit of all, creating prosperity for all our people.

"The importance of this matter is realized by the peoples of the world.

"All peoples are still struggling to conquer or to preserve land.

"Because of land, the history of mankind has recorded countless instances of nations at war with one another.

"On all continents, there have been rebellions by peasants or populations engaged in hunting, because of the struggle to own land.

"Mozambicans: The history of the Mozambican people is filled with accounts of rebellions against occupation. During the first periods of colonial penetration, the various Mozambican kingdoms struggled in isolation against land usurpation. After a few centuries, the colonial forces, better equipped militarily, occupied all our territory. However, the Mozambican people's resistance to the colonizers continued in different ways, in some instances stifled with bloodshed.

"The occupation of land and oppression were in the center of everything. We can understand why FRELIMO had the land problem as a main issue, as important as freedom.

"For this reason, when it took up arms in September 1964, FRELIMO's goal was to liberate the land and the people.

"The use of land in the liberated zones was a factor for division in the Mozambican Liberation Front. There were some who wanted to make use of the liberated land in order to become rich and to exploit.

"Some wanted to make the land a tool for oppressing the people, reproducing the colonialist type of land occupation.

"FRELIMO refused control of the land by the new exploiters. We had not fought to imitate the colonialists. We had fought so that every Mozambican could enjoy freedom, a freedom that has its loftiest expression in the right to free, full, use of the land. But we must not confuse free, full use of the land with disorderly use. We must all work based on a certain order, organized so that all our people may attain the benefits that they deserve.

"FRELIMO's political line was victorious during the Second Congress. And as the struggle progressed, the ideal of liberating people by liberating land, and liberating land by liberating people materialized.

"To thousands of peasants, the word FRELIMO became synonymous with land: a recovered land, an owned land.

"On the eve of independence, the Central Committee met in Tofo to approve the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in which the principle of state ownership of the land and its benefit for all Mozambicans was definitively established.

"The land in our country is a patrimony of the people. In Article 80 of the Constitution, we read: 'The land and the natural resources contained in the soil and subsoil, the territorial waters, and the continental shelf of Mozambique are property of the state. The state determines the conditions for their improvement and their use.'

"On 24 July 1975, the Central Committee of the Mozambican Liberation Front announced to all the Mozambican people through their president, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the 'recovery' of the land by the Popular State.

"Never again would a Mozambican be removed from the land that he was cultivating, without just cause and without just compensation; never again would a Mozambican be humiliated in order to be able to use the land.

"In 10 years of armed struggle for liberation, the Mozambicans won that right for themselves, for their children, and for future generations.

"In our country, land cannot be sold, leased, or used as a guarantee for payment of debts contracted or to be contracted.

"Only the state regulates the use of land. Therefore, we have laws which establish those rules:

"The Land Law, which establishes the general principles for land use and improvement;

"The Regulations of the Land Law, which establish the rules for its proper implementation.

"It is these instruments that materialize the principle in our Constitution whereby the land is the property of the state, and only the latter determines the conditions for its use and improvement.

"The law stipulates that, when a citizen wants a plot of land for agrarian purposes, in order to guarantee the support of his family group, he need only arrange it with the local authorities, and does not have to make any payment to use and improve that plot. In instances wherein that plot is located in protected zones or those for conditional use, authorization is necessary based on the conditions specified in the law.

"The size of the plot or plots to be assigned to each member of the family group will vary, depending on whether irrigated or dry land is involved, whether or not livestock is owned, on the availability of land based on the population density in each location, and on instances wherein itinerant farming is practiced.

"Hence, if the available areas are not sufficient, the size of the plots will be reduced, based on the decision to be made by the local authorities or organs, taking the social, economic and cultural realities of each zone into consideration.

"However, there will be instances wherein some land may not be occupied indiscriminately because it is or could be used for purposes of collective interest of a social, economic, cultural or political nature. This holds true, for example, of zones reserved for the construction of schools, hospitals, dams, barracks, hunting reservations, zones which are the country's natural and cultural patrimony, and others specified in the law.

"Mozambicans: By tradition, we have known who holds every plot of land, either because the person has been working in that area since his grandparents' time, or because it was the Mobilizing Group or another authority that assigned it. But this right had not yet been recognized by the state. It did not have the guarantees that only the state can give.

"In order to ensure those guarantees, the Regulations of the Land Law call for the awarding of a document to the one whose right to the use and improvement of the land is recognized.

"That document is called a title.

"The title is not free of charge. An amount commensurate with the cost of the documents is paid.

"Just as one pays for the identity card, the price that is paid is for the title, and is not the price of the land assigned.

"The title specified in the Regulations of the Land Law is documentary evidence of the fact that the state has granted the land to a particular individual. The title guarantees the one to whom it is legally awarded that no one, we repeat, no one will be able to take that land away from him, provided it is being properly used, except in the instances specified by the law itself.

"We want the peasants who are going to receive titles to be an example of how to take care of land. It must be used with affection. If land is misused, it, too, becomes sick and dies.

"We must leave the future generations a fertile land, a land that can continue to supply food and drinking water to the millions of Mozambicans born every year. Although the land that we have today is immense and sufficient for all of us and for all purposes, we must be aware that we cannot waste it, because this will not always be so. Our population is growing, and its need for using land is growing with it.

"There are persons who, merely viewing the situation today, think that there is too much land in our country, and that there is no need for an organized distribution.

"This way of viewing the situation does not consider the fact that the population is increasing, and will increase constantly, whereas the land does not increase.

"If we do not take care of our land, the land owned by each of us, we shall hasten its destruction, and very soon, we shall claim not to have any land to cultivate.

"Hence, we must learn how to use the land, how to care for its health, and how to produce more without allowing it to become exhausted.

"Thus, we cannot live on experience and practice alone. We must agree to learn science, to learn the new techniques.

"Therefore, to enhance the value of the land will mean:

"1. Obtaining the maximum output from the plot of land assigned to each one of us, agreeing to learn to use technologies that will raise the soil's productivity;

"2. Adopting the necessary measures to prevent the destruction and the resultant, at times irrevocable impoverishment of the soil, thereby guaranteeing the possibility of using our land for many long years;

"3. Avoiding scorching, using it only when it becomes essential, at certain times of the year, and periods of the day, and under appropriate conditions, thereby minimizing its damaging (disastrous) effects; while at the same time necessarily adopting measures to prevent its spread in a disorderly manner, which would destroy our forests that we need so much;

"4. Never allowing the land to go untilled, except in instances wherein the type of soil requires periodic rests, that is, remaining fallow;

"5. In irrigation zones, avoiding having a single growing season, when it is possible to work on them all year, harvesting twice or more often;

"6. Using the land for the purposes for which it is suited, diversifying production properly, and making the rotations that are most advisable based on the soil's suitability and the region's climate;

"7. Avoiding the destruction or damaging of fruit trees or trees of precious or semiprecious woods; planting more fruit trees and more trees that will provide lumber for the construction of our dwellings, for the manufacture of furniture, for export, for firewood, and for other uses.

"We have already had some experience in our country with peasants who have organized into peasant associations or cooperatives, using their production equipment in common, and thereby enhancing the value of their land.

"In the peasants associations and cooperatives:

"It is easier for the state to lend technical assistance and material and financial backing than to support each one individually.

"By working on the individual plots jointly, we can make animal hauling possible for plowing and transportation, and even other mechanical equipment for cultivating operations (for example, a tractor for plowing the land, the electric pump, or pump and engine, or even the manual pump for irrigation, mills for grinding grain, and others).

"We can pool efforts to overcome adversities and surmount problems; we can share experiences that will make it possible to increase productivity and production; we can cement national unity.

"The land must be respected and treated as a living thing. We must work on the land with all our love, because the best sons of the Mozambican people have died to recover this land. We had to wear mourning so that it could remain free. We shed tears so that we could freely cultivate our communal farms. We shall honor the death of those who gave their lives fighting for national reconstruction; a task in which land cultivation ranks in first place, and is one of our main obligations.

"FRELIMO recovered the land in order to restore it to the people.

"When FRELIMO took up arms, it had the goal of liberating the land and the people, because people are not free where the land is not free. Today, we have land and we are free people.

"So that this victory may be consolidated, it must be defended. Our land is rich. We do not have peace yet today, because it is still coveted.

"We must organize to defend it. Every man, woman, and youth must be a wall to hold back the enemy.

"It is for this reason that the armed bandits, South Africa's tool of aggression, want to destroy this conquest of ours.

"We all know how they sow pain and death, how they destroy our goods, how they hate freedom, how they hamper and even try to prevent our producing in peace, to kill the famine in our fatherland.

"The conquests are being defended. We shall curb terrorism to defend our land, our communal farms, our houses, our granaries, our livestock; finally, we are also defending the titles that guarantee our right to the land that we cultivate.

"Mozambicans: We want the festivities that we attended here today to be repeated all over our country. Young and old, men and women must join together to celebrate the establishment of the right to use land by those who

draw their support from it day after day. We want the drums to beat loudly, voices to sing the most beautiful songs, and dancers to wear their most flamboyant costumes, so as to celebrate, in each city, each town, each village, and each locality, the awarding of the titles.

"At today's ceremony, we fulfilled the ideals of our Second Congress, also achieved during the armed struggle for national liberation, when FRELIMO refused to imitate the land exploitation system used by the colonialists. We fulfilled the ideals of the Third Congress, which decided on the socialist nature of our party. We fulfilled the ideals of the Fourth Congress, which decided on greater backing for the cooperative sector and the family sector.

"We are preparing the conditions to enable us, at the Fifth Congress, to decide on more positive and more daring action in this battle against famine and on behalf of our country's social and economic development, in fulfillment of the principle that 'agriculture is the basis of our development.'

"So, we want to congratulate all those who are engaged in agriculture in one way or another, and who are receiving the first titles today, because they are the first of millions of peasant families who will, from now on, be guaranteed the right to their land, with the awarding of the 'Title for Land Use and Improvement'; a right that extends to all their descendants.

"With the process of land distribution symbolized by this formal ceremony to grant titles, we are taking another decisive step in the consolidation of democracy. With ceremonies like this, we are creating the bases for the construction of socialism.

"In all the provinces, it is necessary to lend continuity, and give an impetus to this process, for the benefit of all those working on the land, and generating wealth from it.

"Long live the FRELIMO Party which liberated the land and the people!

"Long live the Mozambican peasants!

"Long live the Mozambican farmers!

"Long live the Land Law and its Regulations!

"Long live the awarding of titles to those working on the land!

"The struggle continues!

"Thank you very much."

2909

**Ship With Goods for Niger Detained**  
34000618a Lagos DAILY TIMES in English  
11 Apr 88 p 13

[Article by Martins Nwanne]

[Text] All shipping documents in respect of M.V. Yinka Folawiyo detained at Apapa Port for bringing in banned goods showed that the goods are for Niger Republic, Nigerian Green Lines, owners of the ship said in Lagos at the weekend.

According to the public relations manager of the company, Mr. Jide Akinbiyi: "Before the loading of the goods in Rouen, France, Nigerian Green Lines was given all relevant approval by appropriate Nigerian government ministries including the ministries of transport and external affairs.

Shipping documents, bills of lading manifests and other documents from the concerned ministries and agencies such as the Board of Customs and Excise and the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA), indicate that the cargoes were for "on-carriage or transshipment to Niger Republic through Nigerian seaport."

The ship loaded for Niger Republic, 20,000 cartons of tea; 15,000 metric tonnes of sugar; 10,000 metric tonnes of wheat flour; 5,000 metric tonnes of salt; 15,000 cartons of glutamates and 14,000 tins of vegetable oil.

The Federal Ministry of Transport gave its approval to the representatives of the owners of the cargo, UMARCO Nigeria Limited, for the carriage and transhipment of the seven commodities through its letter T4453/9-2VOL.111/65 of March 15.

The Ministry of External Affairs also conveyed its approval through its letter B791 of March 9, after the embassy of Niger Republic had sought the ministry's permission on February 22.

The DAILY TIMES also gathered that the Abuja office of the director of Customs and Excise gave a release of the consignment to the clearing and forwarding agents of the consignees (M.D. International Agencies Limited) by their letter CBCE/TECH./SUB.11 of March 30.

It was also gathered that the Ministry of Transport while giving its approval for the transhipment of the seven commodities, specifically requested the representatives of the owners of the cargo in Nigeria to ensure that none of the banned commodities is left behind in the country.

In a letter signed by the principal secretary (ports) of the Ministry of Transport, Mrs. Gladys Okungbowa, the ministry insisted that "as some of the items on board M.V. Yinka Folawiyo are banned in this country, "you are kindly required to ensure that no banned item is allowed to remain in the country."

Department of Customs and Excise, Abuja also gave the same instructions to the clearing and forwarding agents—M.V. International Agencies Limited.

"The wheat flour should be released to the Embassy of Niger Republic and you should adhere strictly to the regulations guiding transit trade, including the submission of a landing certificate on the completion of the exercise."

Public relations managers of the Nigerian Green Lines, Mr. Jide Akinbiyi told the DAILY TIMES that prior to the shipment, his company never received any circular from any government agency or department to the effect that banned goods should not be transshipped to Nigeria's land-locked neighbours through Nigerian's seaports.

"If this fact were known prior to the loading of the vessel in France, we would not have accepted the cargoes, irrespective of the fact that relevant shipping documents were issued by appropriate government agencies in support of the shipment."

The Federal Government last year, decreed that any ship or aircraft which brings contraband or banned goods into the country, would be forfeited to the Federal Government, among other penalties.

Customs sources told the DAILY TIMES at the weekend that the department had no hands in the detention of M.V. Yinka Folawiyo since the vessel contravened no known customs and excise laws, regulations or directives.

/9738

**Aikhomu Defends SAP as Foundation for Economic Growth**  
34000618b Lagos DAILY TIMES in English  
19 Apr 88 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) has laid a solid foundation for Nigeria's economic growth, Chief of General Staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of "World Trade African Forum '88" in Lagos, Admiral Aikhomu noted that as part of the Structural Adjustment Programme package, government was vigorously pursuing a policy of promoting palm oil export.

To this end, he said, a comprehensive export incentive scheme had been launched and was being given the widest publicity possible.

He said the scheme provided for, among other things, duty draw-back, export credit insurance guarantee, accelerated depreciation, streamlining and simplification of hitherto cumbersome process of obtaining necessary documentations for export, extension of the facility of re-discounting short term bill to non-oil export.

Admiral Aikhomu observed that the seminar provided a rare opportunity for direct dialogue and exchange of information on investment potential and opportunity, general and specific economic policies and programmes of the present administration.

"I want to use this opportunity to restate that we welcome genuine investors Nigeria is endowed with a lot of natural resources and our policy for local sourcing of raw materials is very appropriate" he noted.

He commended the World Trade Centre of Nigeria for organising the seminar, adding that it was a clear manifestation of the increasing cooperation between the private sector and the government.

"I urge the centre, the Nigerian Export Promotion Council, Association of Nigerian Exporters and such other organizations and agencies connected with the promotion of international trade in one form or another to work closely together to ensure the success of our export drive.

"I also call on business entrepreneurs in Nigeria to make most of the services and facilities provided by the World Trade Centre of Nigeria to transact international business," he said.

The Chief of General Staff expressed conviction that if all hands were on deck to make success of the structural adjustment programme, "we shall have built a solid foundation for attracting investment."

/9738

**World Bank Grants 32 Loans Worth \$1.33 Billion**  
34000619b Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English  
25 Apr 88 p 1

[Article by Nduka Nwosu]

[Text] Total of thirty-two loans and two credits have so far been fully disbursed to Nigeria by the World Bank.

This represents a loan input of N5,316.55 million out of a total of N14,919.81 million loan package including N9,602.83 million representing cost of projects under implementation.

Part of the fully disbursed loans cover about N1,939.53 million which the bank provided at the initial bidding of the Foreign Exchange Market (FEM), then known as the

Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market—SFEM. The project was designed to support the efforts of government at trade and export reforms.

The policy initiated under the on-going Structural Adjustment Programme—SAP was to attract about one billion U.S. dollars whose application was to be directed at increasing domestic output.

Most of the money provided along with that of the Central Bank of Nigeria was used to finance the general import of goods with an eye at restructuring the productive base of the economy in order to reduce dependence on the oil sector and imports.

Also fully disbursed is a total of N115.57 million out of a projected sum of N276.34 million designed to benefit 90,000 farmers on 86,000 hectares of land in the central part of Kwara State.

The package, when fully implemented, will include basic agricultural services to farmers, construction and improvement of 300 kilometres of feeder roads and 20 farm service centres.

It will also involve input supply service, extension services, seed multiplication, rural water programme, construction of project headquarters and credit facilities.

Closely followed by this, also in Ilorin Kwara State is the Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute (ARMTI) which will help upgrade management skills throughout the agricultural and rural sector through the establishment of facilities for training of practising managers and supervisors on a wide range of agricultural subjects.

The project includes civil works related to campus development, the provision of furnishing equipment, vehicles, student and teaching staff housing facilities.

By September last year, the above mentioned projects with about N8 million undisbursed loan to SFEM and other projects under agriculture totaled N2.41 billion some of which had been fully disbursed.

/9738

**Impounded Airbus Costs Airways \$90 Million**  
34000619a Lagos DAILY TIMES in English  
11 Apr 88 p 1

[Article by Zakari Adamu and Ayo Ero]

[Text] The Nigeria Airways lost N450 million (\$90 million) as a result of its Airbus 310 impounded in France since November last year.

The aircraft was seized by SOGERMA, a subsidiary of Airbus industries because of the inability of the national carrier to settle its maintenance debt of about \$13 million. The Nigeria Airways loses \$75,000 daily.

The aircraft is still being held in Bordeaux France because SOGERMA has insisted that the Airways must settle the debt en bloc.

The national carrier which is cash strapped favoured settlement instalmentally.

Efforts to impress this on SOGERMA have failed after two successive trips to France by the managing director of Skypower, Major-General Olu Bajowa (rtd).

In one of his trips Major Gen. Bajowa paid \$400,000 (N2 million) to SOGERMA, but the company remained unyielding in its demand for full settlement of the debts.

The intervention of the Nigerian ambassador to France has also failed to secure the release of the aircraft.

The only concession granted the airline by SOGERMA was the rescheduling of the debts.

Meanwhile the seizure of the airbus in France is delaying the repairs of another grounded airbus in Port-Harcourt involved in an accident late last year.

It is feared that the aircraft might also be seized if sent for repairs in France.

When the DAILY TIMES visited the office of the managing director at the weekend he was said to be away.

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## POLITICAL

### Conservative Party Issues Manifesto for Nation's Future

34000609 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English  
21 Apr 88 p 1

[Article by Roger Smith]

**[Text]** The CP will try to win control of local authorities in the October municipal elections to implement a drastic reversion to Verwoerdian apartheid, the party's election manifesto shows.

The manifesto, released yesterday, came on top of the warning, by CP deputy leader Ferdi Hartzenberg in Pretoria this week, that the CP would try to force a general election by taking over local authorities.

SAPA reports that more than 1,000 people attended Hartzenberg's meeting to launch municipal election campaigns for Verwoerburg, Akasia and Pretoria.

The manifesto stresses the significance of the municipal elections, saying government has delegated political powers to local authorities to make decisions on open facilities, central business districts (CBDs) and residential areas. It says local councils also play a crucial role on the regional services councils (RSCs), "which are an attempt to give white taxpayers' money to other race groups".

It says CP candidates will fight "to protect white rights".

Points in the manifesto include:

- Each racial group is to have its own local councils—there are to be no racially mixed councils;
- The CP will prohibit any racially mixed residential areas;
- The CP will introduce influx control, the abolition of which it blames for higher crime rates;
- Law and order will be a priority, with the CP favouring the reintroduction of the curfew;
- There must be separate public facilities for different race groups, including parks and beaches;
- The CP is against allowing blacks to own and run shops in "white" areas;
- Each race group must pay rates to its own council;
- The presence of black workers in urban areas will be "strongly controlled and limited";
- The CP will get rid of RSCs;

—The CP will "repossess" black property rights in urban areas and warns that any black buying property in a "white" town or city "does so at his own risk";

—White housing and white unemployment will be priorities.

In his speech, Hartzenberg said the CP wanted control of local authorities in order to freeze the budgets of the RSCs. This would leave President P W Botha "helpless".

The announcement of a general municipal election this year was like "manna from heaven" for the CP.

Municipal elections had turned into fights with political foundations, created by the NP in its reform programme.

Hartzenberg said the CP wanted to reverse the degradation of standards which was taking place throughout SA society—in schools, residential suburbs and in Parliament.

Politics was becoming more radical.

/06662

## ECONOMIC

### Anglo, Gencor May Lose Interests in Brazil

34000614c Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English  
2 May 88 p 19

[Article by Reinie Booyens]

**[Text]** Two of SA's giant mining houses—Anglo American and Gencor—could be forced to relinquish control of their Brazilian interests within five years, a London FINANCIAL TIMES report said.

On Thursday night, Brazil's Constitutional Assembly voted overwhelmingly—343 votes to 126—in favour of a clause in the country's new constitution requiring that control and majority ownership of mining and exploration companies be vested in Brazilian nationals.

Gencor executive director Bernard Smith says Gencor's main interests in South America are "an important stake" in the Sao Bento gold mine and "various other exploration companies", searching for gold, platinum and other minerals.

Sources say Gencor paid \$40m for the mine and Smith says shareholders have injected another \$120m into the venture to date.

Smith says the mine is ultimately controlled by a Brazilian company, but declined to disclose Gencor's interest in the controlling company.

He says: "For this reason we believe the legislation is unlikely to affect Gencor."

The clause will also affect a number of other foreign operations in Brazil, including BP Mineracao, a minerals arm of British Petroleum, Alcoa of the US and a number of Australian groups.

Anglo American and Gencor are the two SA mining houses with substantial interests in Brazil.

Anglo American Corporation of South America (Amsa) is wholly owned by Anglo American Corporation of SA and its associates.

Amsa has a large stake and management control of two major Brazilian gold mining ventures, namely the Crixas and Jacobina mines.

In 1987 the output of these two mines was about 11 tons of gold worth R159m. Anglo says this is expected to increase to about 14 tons by 1992.

Amsa's non-gold investments in Brazil include the Codemin and Morro do Niquel ferro-nickel mines; the Copebras carbon black, phosphate and fertiliser group; the Catalao ferro-niobium mine and interests in the Bozano Simonsen group, which is engaged in banking, finance, real estate, mining and farming.

In 1986 Amsa's profit after tax and extraordinary items was \$29.4m.

Gencor's interests are slightly smaller.

/6091

#### New Refinery for Local Platinum Processing Projected

34000614b Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
2 May 88 p 1

[Article by Robert Gentle]

[Text] Southern Africa will finally refine virtually all its platinum at home when Rustenburg Platinum brings its new R250m refining complex on stream later this year.

It is estimated about 25 percent to 30 percent of SA's annual platinum production—some 600,000oz worth \$315m at current prices—is refined outside the country.

This platinum comes from JCI's Rustenburg operations and is refined in the UK at the Royston Refinery, jointly owned by Rustenburg and the Johnson Matthey group.

JCI says the new state-of-the-art refinery, the Bophuthatswana Precious Metals Refinery, will replace Royston as well as Rustenburg's other refinery at Wadeville, Germiston.

Wadeville will be shut down in due course, says JCI, while Royston will be taken over by Johnson Matthey and continue secondary refining.

Analysts say the move makes sense from all points of view. Transport costs will be reduced and it will become easier to police the refined platinum from a security point of view.

More importantly, lead times between mining and selling the finished product will be considerably reduced.

/6091

#### Samancor Finalizes Japanese Contracts for Better Chrome Prices

34000614a Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
26 Apr 88 p 4

[Article by Mick Collins]

[Text] SA's major chrome-ore exporter Samancor has finalised its 1988 contracts with Japan after four months of negotiation.

The chrome-ore contracts, which cover the period from April 1988 to March 1989, are at 14 percent better prices than last year and average out at US\$79 a ton.

A metals-industry analyst said yesterday that Samancor appeared to have taken a tough stance with Japan, one of the main importers of SA ores.

Currently in the process of negotiating other new ore contracts with the Japanese, the South Africans are said to be looking at higher prices for at least two commodities.

A Samancor spokesman said the new chrome-ore contract prices represented an increase of between \$10 and \$12 a ton over last year's contracts and were a result of the sharp increases in charge chrome and ferrochrome prices.

The Japanese chrome-ore contracts account for about 40 percent (350,000 tons) of Samancor's total sales.

Samancor manganese GM John Muller said contracts for manganese ore still had to be settled: "We are looking for better prices—30 percent to 40 percent—but this is still subject to negotiation. It is still a way from being concluded but we should have a decision in May."

The speed with which the chrome-ore negotiations were completed has surprised the industry and was said to be the result of limited supplies of the strategic commodity on world markets.

The LONDON METAL BULLETIN reported a Samancor spokesman as saying supplies of chrome ore were tight and the company had to limit exports. Much of the exports which originally went to Europe have been re-routed to the Japanese market or consumed in-house to produce charge and ferrochrome for the local steel industry.

Samancor was also reported to be feeding back more of its chrome ore output into the company's ferrochrome process. Newly installed technology enabled it to use chrome ore fines for its local operation while lumpy grade materials were used previously.

Last year SA produced 3.3-million tons of chrome ore, a drop of more than 113,000 tons on 1986. Manganese-ore production fell from 3.7-million tons in 1986 to 2.8-million tons.

/6091

## SOCIAL

**Botha Accuses Church Leaders of Leftist Leanings**  
34010051a Johannesburg *DIE BURGER* in Afrikaans  
16 Mar 88 p 13

[Text] It would not surprise him if there were church people in certain circles in South Africa who embrace the Marxist state model, just as has happened in a country like Nicaragua, State President Mr P.W. Botha says in an interview with *DIE KERKBODE*, published this week.

President Botha responded to questions from the magazine's editor, Dr Frits Gaum, on the state of emergency, "apartheid," moral guidance by the church, how he sees the country in 10 years, and other things.

He said that it is sometimes remarkable how certain church leaders who allege that the government declared a state of emergency in order to silence the prophetic voice of the churches themselves pay visits to countries behind the Iron Curtain and then return from those countries with relatively little criticism—regardless of the state policy of atheistic Marxism, which leaves no room for religion. They then continue with their destructive work in South Africa.

The state of emergency was declared to avert the acts of violence being perpetrated by leftist radicals whose ultimate goal is a system in which church, religion and faith will have no place, but where Marxism will be able to flourish.

"Thus, those who allege from certain church circles that the state of emergency is silencing the prophetic voice of certain churches should take a close look at what that specific voice actually encompasses in their specific cases."

In Nicaragua, President Botha said, some church people gave direct assistance to the establishment of a Marxist government. They also benefited from it.

"Responsible churches and church leaders should thus be in favor of the objective of declaring a state of emergency, which ultimately aimed in part to help create conditions under which the churches could in fact conduct their prophetic duty more easily."

Concerning moral guidance by the church with respect to the people, President Botha said that if one looks at the behavior, statements and even certain theological notions set out by certain churches, "the ordinary member certainly cannot be blamed if he regards religious dissension and the muddle of divergent and sometimes even contradictory standpoints with sadness and confusion.

"It is certainly right to say that some churches and some church leaders play a positive role in providing constructive spiritual guidance, but at the same time there are churches and church leaders in our country who, through their example and comments, truly play a dubious role."

Responding to a question about apartheid and a system of one man, one vote in a unified state, President Botha said that if one looks at the constitutions of the countries of the world, one can see that the vast majority of them do not have "one man, one vote in a unified state."

"Are all of those states then engaging in some form of apartheid?"

"I must tell you that I am sick and tired of all the sanctimonious screaming about apartheid coming from all over the place. As long as debate is stuck on that point, there will be little progress in the quest for true solutions to this world's greatest problems."

In this regard, President Botha said, one need merely look at the latest ethnic violence in Russia and at the Russian constitution, which provides for "ethnic homelands," two of which—the Ukraine and Byelorussia—are full members of the United Nations.

"Once all those facts have been gathered, then we can talk more about 'apartheid' in South Africa."

To the question of how he sees South Africa in 10 years, President Botha said, "If we look back at the last 10 years and use that as a basis for a forward projection, we can say that there will be continual, responsible renewal and progress in the economic, social and political domains, at a pace permitted by the demands of the circumstances."

12271

**Dutch Reformed Church Admonishes Boesak, Tutu**  
34010051b Johannesburg *DIE BURGER* in Afrikaans  
16 Mar 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] An urgent appeal has been made by the General Synodal Commission (GSC) of the Dutch Reformed Church to Archbishop Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak to "mend their wretched ways."

The GSC said in a statement that the church of Christ is much greater than individuals who apparently wish to promote personal and even political goals under the cover of "church" and the Word. "The church of Christ may not be made into a tool for transferring the government of this country to another government by means of revolution."

The appeal to Dr Boesak, chairman of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and Dr Tutu, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, followed the actions of the two ministers during celebration of the "national day for detainees" last Sunday in Cape Town.

Among other things, Dr Boesak said that State President Mr P.W. Botha and Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok are "provoking God" with their actions. He referred to the admonition by the government that churches should be "obedient," saying that President Botha and Mr Vlok were not provoking him and Dr Tutu through this, but rather God.

In the GSC statement, Dr Boesak and Dr Tutu are advised to "discuss, candidly and with an open heart," their problems with the minister in question and even with the state president, "both of whom are professed Christians."

#### Threats

In Cape Town, President Botha said in an interview with *DIE KERKBODE* that it would not surprise him if there were church people in certain church circles in South Africa who embrace the Marxist state model, as is the case in Nicaragua. In its statement, the GSC expresses its consternation about the language, attitude and covert threat "that does not reflect the spirit of the gospel." However, the GSC does not indicate that it is insensitive to the problems with which churches in this country are wrestling.

The GSC said that the actions and statements of Dr Tutu and Dr Boesak imperil their claims of representing the church or God. The Dutch Reformed Church does not identify with such statements.

"By overstepping their bounds in this way, they are coming into conflict with the Scripture and the state. They cannot identify the action by the state against them with action against the 'church' and a 'provocation' of God.

"The question is: In the name of what church are these people speaking? The church of Christ is much larger than individuals who apparently wish to promote personal and even political goals under the cover of "church" and the Word. The church of Christ may not be made into a tool for transferring the government of this country to another government by means of revolution."

The GSC reemphasized that the church should be obedient to the state's laws and should promote reconciliation instead of inciting lawlessness and revolution. The Dutch Reformed Church wants to be a partner to everyone who wants to promote law and order, peace and justice. The GSC called on all members of the Dutch Reformed Church to do serious intercession for the government in the emergency situation that it is experiencing.

Dr Lafras Moolman, director of the Dutch Reformed Church's Information Office in Cape Town, said that as part of their Christian approach to life, all Christians are expected to be obedient to the government and to submit to the authority of the state. In exceptional cases, opposition to a certain political system is in principle ethically acceptable, if this opposition is opposed to injustice.

"But then the opposition must follow the path of reform, using orderly ways and means. Using extreme standards and methods before all existing, orderly possibilities have been persistently and repeatedly explored is totally unacceptable in ethical terms. Opposition to a government cannot take place in a manner that will have detrimental effects on the state and its citizens."

"As the last resort for opposing injustice, nonviolent resistance and civil disobedience, at least theoretically, cannot be rejected as being unacceptable from the point of view of ethics. But since in practice this often results in violence, I cannot support it."

"In terms of violent opposition to the government, everyone in South Africa who is participating in this type of opposition must ask himself whether the situation is really so precarious that violent opposition can be morally justified."

Prof B. Spoelstra, professor of church history and church law at the School of Theology of the Reformed Church in Hammanskraal, said that the statements made by Dr Boesak and Dr Tutu have no Biblical foundation. "They have aligned themselves with a totalitarian, socialist system. This is a class struggle on a Marxist model."

"It is not a question of gaining rights. It is struggle pertaining to systems. Dr Boesak has even said that it is not a question of poor people. Dr Boesak said that God's dream for the world is a system totally different from the capitalist one."

Prof M.H.O. Kloppers of the theology department at the Free State University said that there are outer limits at which a church may offer opposition, but that the church's basic obligation is to bear prophetic witness to the state, not to incite violence and anarchy among the public.

Rev Peter Storey, chairman of the Transvaal Southwestern District of the Methodist Church and former chairman of the Methodist Church in South Africa, said that the first duty of a Christian is to cooperate with the government. If there is a conflict situation and a choice must be made between obedience to God and obedience to the government, it is the Christian's duty to be obedient to God.

Such a decision is not taken lightly, but it is a choice that many people in South Africa have come to face. It is not a question of provocation. The state must submit to God's Word. It is not the state's duty to threaten Christians who are trying to fulfill God's teachings. If laws do not have the interests of the people at heart, but instead benefit a political party, the people lose respect for the law, he said.

Rev Ronald L. Steel, chairman of the United Congregationalist Church of South Africa, said that the question that must be asked is what happens when circumstances are no longer "normal."

"What happens when freedom of speech and association are taken away? What happens when democracy is restricted, people are banned, restrictions are imposed on organizations, freedom of the press is taken away and lawful means of peaceful protest are no longer allowed?"

He said that the time is coming when Christians must decide whether they can accept something that is regarded by the church as contrary to the will of God. A time is coming when one must ask: To whom am I obedient, to God or to man? The church has bound him to God, and in His name the church will use every possible means, in keeping with the Word, to create a just and peaceful society in a new South Africa, he said.

12271

#### **Japan's African Policy Seen As Step To Control Minerals**

*34010049b Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans  
16 Mar 88 p 5*

[Text] Japan's conspicuous courting of black African states is much more than merely an attempt to please the Americans. It is a calculated, long-term plan for getting its hands on Africa's minerals.

DIE AFRIKANER has learned this from an expert on Far Eastern affairs. Japan always plans well in advance, he warns. It is a known fact that it regards Africa as a part of the world from which both the Americans and the

Russians will withdraw, quite possibly through a bilateral agreement. At the same time, the policy of the Botha government in South Africa is interpreted as a sign of serious weakness; for the Japanese, it is only a matter of time before the blacks rule South Africa.

Such a South Africa will not be able to assert itself on the continent, the Japanese believe. There is thus a power vacuum emerging in Africa, and the Japanese are determined to fill in that gap. Japan has no mineral resources to speak of, and by exerting political, diplomatic and economic power in Africa, it could lay a 20- or 30-year claim to a sphere of influence in Africa that would simplify its supply of minerals and other raw materials.

Japan sees itself and the USSR as the two superpowers in the year 2020. The United States will gradually lag behind as a result of unproductivity, lack of thrift and weak leadership, the Japanese expect.

It was the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs that so strongly favored restricting Japanese trade with South Africa. Not only imports from South Africa, but also exports of automobiles and other Japanese goods, upon which Japan lives. The reason given was American pressure to the effect that Japan must help apply sanctions against South Africa. People acquainted with the Far East have expressed their surprise that South African business leaders, who have visited Japan on many occasions and were presumed to have knowledge of that country's people, accepted the excuse of U.S. pressure.

After the Japanese Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI) accepted that policy following initial opposition, it became obvious that the Japanese policy is much more comprehensive than a mere plan of sanctions.

Representatives of black African nations have been wined and dined. Japan contributes to the costs of their embassies in Tokyo, and in order to bind the black states to Japan, the Japanese diplomats have given a special anti-white tinge to their courting of black Africa. Archbishop Tutu was recently in Tokyo on a semi-private visit, where he suddenly found himself in the middle of a very official reception. Tambo is honored as a hero, and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs is quietly attempting to get an ANC office set up in Tokyo.

Mr S. Koga, the consul at the Japanese consulate-general in Johannesburg, said that his country is one the world's greatest opponents of apartheid. His duty as consul is to remain in contact with local blacks, to study the South African economy and to monitor Japanese businessmen in South Africa.

Nevertheless, Mr Colin Adcock, the managing director of Toyota (SA) remains "full of hope" that Japanese auto manufacturers will not give in to pressure from the Japanese government to reduce trade with South Africa.

**Exports**

However, experts say that South African trade with Japan will soon drop to a level half of what it currently is. Exports of automobiles to South Africa and imports of South African coal in particular are expected to suffer. Japan has reasons for making these sacrifices—it has major plans with black Africa that will make the sacrifices worthwhile.

"Instead of fearfully attempting to reduce the damage that South Africa could suffer from that through naive diplomacy, South Africa—and this includes Toyota—should try to actively strengthen, early on, its commercial ties with less choosy countries in the Far East, such as South Korea," experts say.

12271

**Japanese Full-Page Ad in Black's Defense Viewed**  
*34010049a Johannesburg FINANSIES & TEGNIEK in Afrikaans 15 Apr 88 p 9*

[News report by Curt von Keyserlingk: "Japanese Ad 'Based on Misconception'"]

[Text] A full-page ad run over the weekend in an English-language Sunday newspaper by Japanese anti-apartheid organizations is based on a misconception of the activities of Japanese companies in South Africa, says Mr Shigeaki Koga, the economic consul at the Japanese consulate-general in Pretoria.

In the ad, Japanese companies are called on to protest "the government's custom of deducting employees' rent from their wages, as well as the restrictions on trade union activities."

Legislation that will give the government the power to deduct overdue rent from the employees' wages has been proposed on two occasions, but has never been adopted.

The advertisement says that Japanese employers must protect the rights of their employees and improve their wages and living conditions.

Mr Koga says that Japanese companies in South Africa have fewer than 200 South African employees of all races, due to the Japanese Government's established policy of prohibiting direct investment in South Africa.

"The people who put together the ad must have thought that Japan has automobile factories in South Africa," he said.

The heading to the ad read, "Justice for the Sharpeville Six and Freedom for Political Prisoners—Unban 17 Organizations and Liberalise Trade Unions."

The ad closed with the following: "The undersigned indicate our abhorrence of the title 'honorary white.'"

The ad was signed by 235 individuals, including 133 members of the opposition in the Japanese parliament. A number of church, academic and political organizations also signed.

Included were the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, one of the largest trade union federations, and Kyoto University's Research Group on Criminal Law and Affairs, an organization to which respected academics are linked.

It was reported that each participant contributed 1,000 yen (about 16 rands) towards the cost of the advertisement.

12271

**Afrikaans Student Union Announces Structural Changes**  
*34000617b Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 88 p 12*

[Text] SAPA—The Afrikaans Students' Press Union, ASPU, was being restructured to meet changing needs, the organisation said in a statement yesterday.

ASPU, previously affiliated to the now-defunct Afrikaanse Studente Bond, was reacting to Press reports questioning its right to exist.

"At the annual congress in August last year an inter-campus news service was instituted and affiliation fees lowered," the statement said.

The university of the Orange Free State congress to be held on May 21 will also introduce a quarterly meeting of senior editorial staff to discuss mutual problems.

"ASPU's character as champion of the Christian, Afrikaans Press will never be lost. On the contrary, the promotion of student journalism now enjoys more attention than ever," the statement said.

ASPU represents 10 student newspapers, those of the universities of the Orange Free State, Pretoria, Potchefstroom and its Vaal Triangle campus, the Rand Afrikaans University, the Normaal [as published] College in Pretoria, and the Goudstad (Johannesburg), Durban, Potchefstroom and Huguenot (Wellington) Teachers' Training Colleges.

/6091

**Sayco Leaders Discuss First Year of Existence, Future Plans**  
*34000617a Braamfontein WORK IN PROGRESS  
in English Apr/May 88 pp 11-14*

[Article: "Learning To Live in the Shadows"; first paragraph is WORK IN PROGRESS introduction; quotation marks as published]

[Text] Just a month and four days before the South African Youth Congress celebrated its first birthday on 28 March, Pretoria finally acknowledged the reality under which the organisation had operated from birth—by banning it. WIP interviewed Sayco leaders before the banning, and looked at the organisation's first year. Sayco's comments on its future plans were made before restrictions rendered the organisation legally unable to act.

Since its launch last year the South African Youth Congress (Sayco) has inhabited a semi-clandestine world, its members, its leaders and its actions visible only briefly as they emerged into open activity.

'From our formation we were forced to adapt to the hostile environment of a state of emergency, to develop methods of operation which enabled us to survive', recalls publicity secretary Simon Ntombela. And it had to do so despite its leaders' oft-repeated declaration: 'We are a legal organisation operating legally'.

The organisation's launch itself—in Cape Town on 28 March 1987—was, Ntombela says, a victory for the process of learning to merge into the shadows. It took place in near-total secrecy, carefully shielded from public knowledge by a highly-efficient barrier of disinformation.

That process, Ntombela and other members of Sayco's 'head office' believe, heightened state hostility to the organisation. 'From the beginning the police were after us, they specifically targeted Sayco...and when they came for Sayco they came armed, as if they were hunting guerillas'.

From the outset, however, Sayco had done little to avoid incurring the state's wrath. It adopted a slogan—'freedom or death, victory is certain!'—traditionally linked to the outlawed African National Congress and chose colours (black, green and gold against a red backdrop) most likely to outrage Pretoria. And delegates to the inaugural congress chose as their president Peter Mokaba, not long off Robben Island after conviction as an ANC guerilla.

Born as the national voice of the 'young lions', the 'comrades' who had spearheaded the semi-insurrectionary wave of the previous two years, Sayco had little option but to operate underground—whatever the validity of its claims to legality.

Its leaders were able to speak more freely from the semi-clandestine shadows than many of those permanently stationed in more visible and vulnerable structures. And speak they did: of the desirability of socialism, of the inevitability (although not the justification) of the 'necklace', and of the South African Communist Party as the only political vanguard of the working class.

But if the successful underground launching and developing of possibly the biggest political formation in South Africa brought an exuberance, a defiance and a burst of energy to Sayco's first days, its leadership did not have much time to relish the excitement.

Formed nine months into the 1986 national state of emergency, Sayco emerged in the ebb of the tide of resistance which exploded across the country two years earlier. Its leaders oversaw a steady transfer of initiative from the opposition into the hands of the state; an easing of the semi-insurrectionary challenge to apartheid—a challenge in which those who became its members had served as the cutting edge.

#### **One Foot in the Shadows**

Many of the activities outlined in its original programme of action were based on the assumption that Sayco could extend the political duality at which organisations in and around the United Democratic Front (UDF) had become so adept. Standing with one foot in the light and one in the shadows, the organisations enjoyed the benefit of both public campaigns and semi-clandestine structures.

For Sayco, this proved impossible.

Reviewing the first year shortly before the 24 February restrictions, Sayco officials acknowledged the damaging effect of the permanent state of seige under which they had existed.

High-profile public campaigns such as the 'Police Isolation Campaign' and the 'Save the Patriots Campaign' had been drastically hobbled, they said, as the state repeatedly moved to head off public rallies, press conferences and Sayco propaganda.

'These restrictions certainly weakened us', Ntombela said. 'Because of the state of emergency we were not able to undertake rallies, put out publications and generate support for our campaigns.'

'But it is one battle lost—not the war. We'll win the war'.

Nevertheless, the Police Isolation Campaign, designed to freeze out police socially—particularly kitskonstabels—achieved a limited degree of success in many areas. In New Brighton and in Bongolethu in the southern Cape, the campaign went ahead as planned: in New Brighton the bulk of kitskonstabels are imports, many of them from rural Kwazulu. 'The women particularly pressured

their husbands and sons not to join the kitskonstabels', said Sayco secretary general Rapu Molekane. 'In Bongolethu, when the kitskonstabels returned from their training, their families pressured them and many resigned—Bongolethu rejected the vigilantes in uniform'.

The Save the Patriots Campaign suffered similarly from the hostility of the environment in which it was launched. Originally called the Save the 32 Campaign—but renamed as the numbers on death row increased—it had several aims:

- to win reprieves for politically-linked prisoners on death row;
- to question the passing of death sentences for politically-linked or politically-inspired killings;
- to generate pressure on the South African government to sign the Geneva Convention protocol on guerrillas engaged in a civil war—and thus win them prisoner-of-war status rather than the death sentences they currently face.

'We originally planned a mass signature campaign. Collection of signatures went on, but not as we originally intended—most of our activists are underground and had to emerge to collect signatures. This was very dangerous', Molekane explained.

'But despite our failure to achieve our objectives so far, we managed to keep the issue in the minds of millions of South Africans'.

Recently a Southern Transvaal Save the Patriots committee has been launched, expanding membership beyond Sayco's Southern Transvaal affiliate (Styco) to include, among others, the National Union of Mineworkers, which has members of its own on death row.

'Our aim was specifically to save the political patriots on death row, but the campaign includes people who oppose all capital punishment', said Molekane.

### Streamlining Activities

Even before the restrictions, Sayco had streamlined its operations to adapt to life in the shadows. While its basic decision-making and executive structures remained unchanged—'born into the underground and well-adapted to that world', as Ntombela put it—increasing pressure from the state and the possibility of the detention of the national leadership led to major revisions.

Functions once shared among the 'head office'—the officials running Sayco's day-to-day activity—were divided into eight departments. 'From these collectives, these expanded decision-making structures, we can replenish the leadership lost through detention or death', said Ntombela.

Sayco's national executive had, at the time of its restriction, lost none of its members—although Mokaba was detained less than a month after the banning, as were several senior members of the Southern Transvaal structure.

Throughout its first year, Sayco's 'head office' continued to meet daily and the national and central executive committees met regularly, although not quite as often as directed by the constitution—every fortnight for the NEC and every two months for the CEC.

In this way, said Ntombela, they managed 'not just to survive, but to grow'. At its launch Sayco claimed just over half-a-million members—rather than the 800,000-going-on-a-million figure claimed on its behalf—in 800 local youth groupings. Individual membership has increased slightly since then.

These figures are, by the nature of the organisation, virtually impossible to verify. The more efficient an organisation's adaptation to clandestinity, the more difficult it is to verify its claims—making exaggeration virtually compulsory for the few representatives out in the open. The possibilities are endless.

Last May, in clear imitation of the carefully-orchestrated announcement of Sayco's formation, a youth popped into view to announce the recent formation of a rival youth body, the Azanian Youth Organisation. It had been launched, he said, at a secret gathering of 1,000 delegates in Durban.

The 1,000 had, apparently, passed among a community, tense and on the lookout for strangers, without stirring a ripple or leaving a footprint. Similarly, they managed to avoid using all known Durban venues big enough to house 1,000 delegates.

By contrast, if Sayco's membership is untestable, its footprints at least are visible—most recently in this year's 21 March stayaway. With Sayco itself formally restricted, the task of spreading the word of the stayaway fell to its regional affiliates. And, with extremely limited pre-publicity, without formal organisational backing from Cosatu, and with even police withholding their normally-routine charge of 'intimidation', the stayaway won the support of more than a million people.

Sayco's footprints could, similarly, be tracked through last year's railway strike. With 16,000 workers dismissed and little prospect of a settlement in sight, young 'comrades' on the Reef gave form to their leaders' calls for an alliance in action of workers and youth, torching R100-million worth of SA Transport Service's rolling stock in two dozen separate attacks.

Towards the end of last year the organisation attempted to step up its support for organised worker action, although in less dramatic fashion. But if its programmes

became more modest, Sayco remained relatively unscathed—particularly when compared to the organisational decimation wreaked on its allies in the UDF and on the UDF itself.

'The regime peeled off four layers of leadership from the UDF', Molekane said.

'The organisation has been under sustained attack since before the first emergency. Its leaders have been detained, put on trial like Terror (Lekota, publicity secretary) and Popo (Molefe, general secretary), forced deep underground or out of the country'.

Last year the UDF initiated a decentralisation process, putting its energy into the formation of national, sectoral affiliates to avoid over-concentration on a single, national leadership structure.

'The detention of Murphy (Morobe, acting publicity secretary) and (acting general secretary Mohamed) Valli seriously interrupted that process. It is still trying to adapt and assert itself', Molekane added. 'But it has been severely under attack. As a result it does not appear to be giving political direction and leadership, but it is still making itself felt'.

The process of strengthening the UDF, and the 'national-democratic struggle' of which it is a part, has—at least legally—been interrupted by the 24 February restrictions, which according to Information Minister Stoffel van der Merwe 'put these organisations in the deep freeze for a while'.

Prior to the crackdown, however, Sayco was looking to re-invigorate its relationship with Cosatu, also hampered by state activity.

The relationship with Cosatu is one of the pillars of Sayco policy—a policy more explicitly class-determined than most of its allies within the UDF. This is understandable for an organisation which drew much of its strength from a generation whose world view has been shaped by a combination of racial oppression and mass unemployment.

'Our constitution's preamble depicts the current era as capitalist, in which the means of production are owned by a white minority and by foreign capitalists, with our people selling their only asset, their labour, for next to nothing', says Ntombela.

'And it depicts a stage beyond capitalism, socialism. But the way to reach that stage is through national-democratic revolution'.

This perception pushed the need for an active alliance with Cosatu high on Sayco's agenda. It also meant an unusually explicit acknowledgement of the role of the South African Communist Party.

'Only a political vanguard of the most advanced elements of the most advanced class can lead that class beyond capitalism. And in South Africa, the only political formation capable of undertaking that vanguard role is the SACP'.

Ephraim Nkwe, Sayco's education officer, said the organisation looked to Cosatu to contribute more immediately in working-class struggle.

'The working class is realising, in struggle, that it is faced with the primary national question—of overcoming apartheid colonialism. This is demonstrated to workers clearly by the way the state reacts to their actions, particularly in the massive public sector actions by rail and postal workers', he said.

Even before its 24 February restriction, Sayco felt it could not function openly, and no longer conduct its own mass propaganda. So, said Nkwe, 'we are looking at new tactics and styles of work to deepen the process by which the working class becomes a vital component in the mass democratic movement'.

/6091

**Government Charged With Selling Alusaf To Finance KwaZulu Development**  
34010049c Pretoria *DIE AFRIKANER* in Afrikaans  
16 Mar 88 p 5

[Text] Alusaf, South Africa's only aluminum company, is being hastily bartered away to the big capital interests in order to pay for the announced 1.124-billion-rand development plan in KwaZulu.

This is the conclusion of development economists with whom DIE AFRIKANER spoke concerning the joint statement by Minister of Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen and KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatscha Mangosuthu Buthelezi on the planned scheme.

Dr Viljoen and Chief Buthelezi outlined the ambitious development plan as the upgrading of 18 black towns in white Natal, the creation of 17 new black towns around Durban and the provision of 83,000 new residential units for blacks in both KwaZulu and white Natal. In addition, the "quality of life" of blacks in Natal and KwaZulu will be improved.

These enormous expenditures, which represent the largest subsidy that the Zulus have ever received from the white taxpayer, are specified in the final report just completed by the Natal/KwaZulu Planning Council. In Pretoria political circles, the gift of 1.124 billion rands to Chief Buthelezi is linked to the support that the chief minister has given the present government on various matters.

According to Dr Viljoen, this development plan is the largest of its kind in South Africa. He even acknowledged that it will be financed by the sale of state enterprises to the big capital interests, so-called "privatization." In order to prevent delays in the projects because of limitations on the state budget, projects costing 428 million rands will be begun immediately. This amount of money will be advanced by the Development Bank. The government will repay the Development Bank later.

However, Dr Simon Brand, chairman and executive chief of the Development Bank, said that for the time being the Bank will not be tackling any more large projects in the homeland, and will instead focus primarily on supporting the enterprises of small black businessmen in the urban areas.

DIE AFRIKANER's sources point out that as a result, the role of the Development Bank in the new KwaZulu/Natal black development scheme can only be a temporary one, and that repayment by the government will thus begin very quickly.

This explains the government's haste to privatize Alusaf, the state aluminum enterprise in Richardsbaai. Because of the absence of the raw material of aluminum, bauxite, in South Africa's otherwise richly-endowed soil, the government began two decades ago with plans to import bauxite ore for smelting and further processing in South Africa. This company, under the management of the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), advanced by leaps and bounds, and is now worth approximately 500 million rands. Its sales last year were around 600 million rands and are being increased to 900 million rands a year, which is expected in the near future to yield an annual profit of 300 million rands.

The international market for aluminum is currently experiencing sharp growth, and since it is expected that Alusaf in the near future will export two-thirds of its production, the big capital interests are "very eager for the government to quickly slaughter the goose that lays the golden eggs," according to sources.

Alusaf is one of two companies that is controlled by the government by way of the IDC. The other is Aluminum Investments, in which the IDC has a majority interest. A Swiss company that contributed the technology, Alusuisse, has a minority interest. The other shareholder is Light Metals Investments, in which the IDC also has a significant majority interest.

According to Mr Koos van Rooy, the managing director of the IDC, the privatization of Alusaf will be completed within several months.

### Overpopulation Seen as Greatest Problem in Year 2000

34010051c Johannesburg DIE BURGER in Afrikaans  
30 Mar 88 p 25

[Text] South Africa has only 25 years to improve the standard of living of all its population groups to a level that will ensure that the extremely rapid growth in population will flatten out by the year 2000, Dr Boet Schoeman, director-in-chief of Population Development, told DIE BURGER.

Overpopulation—which is regarded as South Africa's greatest future problem and for which prevention is the only answer—is not a political problem, but rather a demographic one. "No matter what government is ruling the country in the year 2020, it will have to tackle the problem," Dr Schoeman said.

If the population of South Africa, the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and the self-governing states continues to grow at the present rate, there will be 833 million people in southern Africa in the year 2100, compared to the approximately 30 million today.

The reality is that South Africa, with its availability and renewability of natural resources, cannot sensibly house, feed and provide medical care for more than 80 million people.

At the current rate of growth, it is estimated that in the year 2000 there will be 1.6 million more schoolchildren than in any other country with the same size population. This will cost 17 billion rands a year. This figure was recently calculated from the 1982 cost index.

More money, initiative and manpower for education and training—from small children to at least the fifth grade—are critically needed right now to raise the standard of living of blacks in particular, Dr Schoeman said.

Studies worldwide have repeatedly shown that improving the standard of living of a population group has an effect on lowering population growth.

Better education, training of manpower, more available basic health care, economic development, housing and family planning—these are all factors that are directly associated with a better standard of living and as a result a lower population growth, he said.

If the current trend in population growth (already lower than in 1984) continues, the South African population in 2100 will be around 120 million, and if the population development program succeeds, between 80 and 110 million.

A great deal depends on how successful the population development program is, and on whether population growth can stabilize to 2.1 children per woman before the year 2010.

The current average number of children per woman in South Africa is 2.08 for whites (still less than the planned 2.1), 3.4 for colored women, 3.7 for Asian women, but 5.2 for black women.

In the urban areas, where the standard of living of blacks is higher, that figure is as low as 2.8, but among rural blacks it is around 5.7.

For this reason, improving the standard of living and education of farmworkers and rural blacks is a priority, Dr Schoeman said.

12271

**New Sports Organization To Rival Sacos Formed**  
34000610 Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English  
28 Apr 88 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text] A new sports organisation has been formed in opposition to the now well-established South African Council on Sports.

The new organisation will be known as the National Sports Congress (NSC) and will be launched within the next four weeks.

A number of organisations, including trade unions, student bodies and churches are said to be behind the formation of the NSC.

According to the document released by the NSC to overseas organisations the bodies behind it are the United Democratic Front, Congress of South African Trade Unions, Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, South African Council of Churches, South African Youth Congress and South African National Students' Congress.

This document says Sacos has failed in its 25 years of existence to make meaningful inroads in "black townships."

"The NSC has a sports and cultural desk to tackle this problem. At least four million sportspeople will be catered for by the NSC," the organisers said. Already, there is a Congress of South African Writers, rivalling the African Writers' Association, the Congress of South African Artists, the Association of Democratic Journalists, rivalling the Media Workers' Association of South Africa and various congresses in all walks of life in the country.

Mr Agit Gandabhai, a spokesman for Sacos, said they were aware of the formation of NSC. He said his organisation was not aware that the NSC was a rival body to them.

He said: "We have received an invitation from the organisers of the new organisation to meet them within the next four weeks to discuss the state of sport in the country."

Mr Gandabhai said he knew very little about the NSC and what it stood for. He added that Sacos would issue a statement after their meeting with the organisers of NSC.

The people behind the formation of NSC this week said the organisation was formed to look into the state of sport in South Africa and the conflict that goes with it.

They said that the organisation's main task was to become "a truly mass-based sports body with the support of black people in the townships."

The organisers say that NSC will monitor and prevent the black youth from being "manipulated by corrupt and unscrupulous administrators now being used to smash the sports boycott against South Africa."

Six provincial regions will constitute the NSC: The Northern Transvaal, Western Transvaal, Orange Free State, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and the Border regions.

Attempts to get a comment from Cosatu, SACC and SACBC drew a blank. Spokesman for the three organisations could not commit themselves whether their organisations were involved in the formation of the NSC or not.

106662

## ZIMBABWE

**Whites Under Pressure To Participate in National Political Functions**

34000616c Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English  
28 Apr 88 p 27

[Text] Whites in Zimbabwe are coming under increasing pressure to show their faces at national functions and political rallies.

Commentators on the state radio and in the national press drew attention to the absence once again of whites, apart from a handful, at this year's independence anniversary celebrations.

Interviewed on radio and television during the celebrations on April 18, the Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, agreed with the questioner that the absence of whites should be condemned.

Dr Shamuyarira went further and took the Asian and coloured communities to task as well though he did add that there had been a better response by coloureds in Zimbabwe to calls to identify fully with the new state.

The minister said the ruling party was concerned about the attitude of whites and intended to establish more branches in the wealthier suburbs.

It is not just in Harare that the failure of whites to attend major events has been criticised.

An editorial in the newspaper in the eastern border city of Mutare said, "the white community, unfortunately, seems still to believe that the policy of reconciliation means the government leaving them alone.

"They want to prosper in this little island of theirs while the rest of the country reels under the impact of the dwindling dollar."

The paper said that far from integrating themselves completely into Zimbabwean society, whites remained by and large aloof.

"It can surely not be because they believe themselves to be superior in any way to the rest of Zimbabwe. Granted they still hold most of the economic reins of power, granted too that their standard of living is still higher than that of people in Europe or even the United States," said the editorial.

The issue of white attendance has been raised before. There was bitter criticism by a writer in the HERALD newspaper when whites were almost totally absent from a rally to mark the death of the Mozambican leader, Samora Machel.

The Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has also been loud in his criticism of the failure of whites to attend political rallies in support of unity. He has repeatedly stressed that the unity of his party with the ruling Zanu (PF) Party should be seen not as a party political move but as a significant shift in uniting all the peoples of the country.

A talking point here also has been the decision of the State television service to screen a BBC television play, "Drums Along Balmoral Drive," which portrays the dilemma of a white family at the time of the transition from white to black rule.

The play produced some years ago shows how the father of the family which lost a son killed by guerillas comes to terms with his new black boss, but how it is too much for his wife who chokes to death from an overdose of sleeping pills and alcohol.

Careful thought was obviously given to screening the play which, with its strong language and even stronger display of racism, would not have been shown here in the early years of independence for fear of opening old wounds.

However the campaign to get whites to display their loyalty publicly has also had its critics who have had their say as well.

In a letter published in the press, a former Conservative Alliance PM, Mr J.C.A. Welman, said minority groups had not been invited to take part in the unity talks.

"How then can speakers now expect members of those left-out minority groups who were not considered and who differ and sometimes hold opposing political views to Zanu, to enthusiastically support rallies that announce a purely party political marriage between the two major parties?" he asked.

He said anyone propagating free enterprise, a multiple party parliament and freedom of expression and criticism, and who attended rallies for personal advantage, gave a false impression of support to an agreement which would lead to a most undemocratic one-party dictatorship.

Other whites interviewed by the national news agency, Ziana, maintained they supported unity but did not wish to give up their weekends of sport to attend political rallies.

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#### **Merger Results in New Hi-Tech Communications Firm**

*34000616a Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE  
in English 15 Apr 88 p 13*

[Text] Expert Systems, a computer hardware manufacturing company, has announced its merger with a newly formed company Transafrica Computing Services (TCS). Under the terms of merger, Expert Systems products will now be marketed by the Hi-Tech Electronics division of TCS, based in Harare.

The founder of Expert Systems and the divisional manager of the Hi-Tech Electronics within TCS, Mr Rob Tinning, told the GAZETTE he had plans to develop local production of communication products for Zimbabwean and Sadcc markets, curtailing import needs and the use of valuable foreign currency.

### Vast Scope

"There is still a vast scope for developing communication products in Zimbabwe", he explained, "which is why I am particularly excited about merging the Expert Systems' knowledge of communications with TCS's experience and expertise in local area networking", he said.

Commenting on the merger, the Transafrica Computing Services managing director, Mr Jeremy Miller, said, "It will broaden the manufacturing base of TCS, which is already assembling computers and LAN stations under the Hi-Tech label, and will extend the company's communications capabilities in both local and wide-area networking. Furthermore, along with the ongoing transfer of technology from our overseas suppliers such as Novell, TCS is making a strong contribution to the development of Zimbabwe's fledgling high-technology industry", he said.

Mr Miller said since its inception in 1983, Expert Systems recognised a potential for the local manufacture of computer communications equipment. He said several products that had been designed, developed and manufactured had been well received.

The product line ranges from a simple line driver to complex multiplexors for the local manufacture of computer communications equipment. He said several products that had been designed, developed and manufactured had been well received.

The product line ranges from a simple line driver to complex multiplexors for local and wide area networks. "Line drivers are used where terminals need to be strategically placed at greater distances than normal from a host computer.

"Multiplexors significantly reduce cabling costs and use of PTC lines by enabling multiple users to use the same communication line," he said.

The latest company development was a modem sharing device (MSD), aimed at organisations requiring wide-area, polled networking. MSD also reduces the requirement for PTC lines and modems.

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### New Dam To Benefit Agriculture Opens 34000616b Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 15 Apr 88 p 23

[Excerpts] Mazwikadei Dam, one of the biggest water projects to have been established for the benefit of agriculture in this country, is to be officially opened today—but it is expected that its potential will not be fully tapped immediately because the necessary electricity and irrigation equipment has not yet been installed.

According to one estimate only a quarter of a potential 9,000 hectares can be opened up for irrigation this winter because some of the potential water-users cannot draw off the water.

The dam, located 20 km north of Bantlet, was built at a cost of around \$38 million, and will have a holding capacity of 348 million cubic metres, making it the fourth-largest body of water in the country after Lakes Kariba, Kyle and Robertson.

Mazwikadei Dam was built to help Zimbabwe become self-sufficient in wheat, and according to some calculations could generate \$20 million a year from exports and import substitution by irrigating cotton, soya and wheat crops.

Being narrow and relatively deep, it is expected to lose little to evaporation and to swamp a relatively small area of farmland—some 2,300 hectares.

When full it is expected to be 2 km wide on average and 14 km long. It is expected to absorb two average rainy seasons and to water bordering farms, as well as agricultural operations downstream on the Manyame river.

Construction began in 1985 and the main works of the dam were completed three months ahead of schedule in November, in time for the past rainy season.

Because rainfall in the 1,120 km<sup>2</sup> catchment area was lower than normal the dam has not been filling as quickly as expected.

However, Mazwikadei now holds some 110 million m<sup>3</sup> of water, making it about 30 percent full.

This would already be enough for the anticipated annual yield of 100 million m<sup>3</sup> a year.

The vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Brown, praised the dam as a "remarkable undertaking, a fine bit of engineering and a well-conceived scheme."

The project was welcome because the future of agriculture depended on stored water, and at the moment only about 18 percent of potentially available water was being stored.

### Prejudiced

He said he was aware that some potential users of Mazwikadei water might not be able to make full use of it immediately.

"This is an ongoing problem when development takes place—it's not always possible for everything to be ready at the right time," he said.

Some farmers, as in other parts of the country, would be prejudiced because they had invested heavily in irrigation equipment which however would lie idle until it could be connected to the power supply.

A spokesman for a committee of potential irrigators in the dam's area estimated that less than a third of Mazwikadei's yield capacity could be used this year.

Established irrigators, such as those downstream and those who in the past had drawn from Lake Robertson, would have no problem drawing water.

#### Headwaters

Farmers at the headwaters of the dam would have to wait until it was between 50 and 60 percent full before they had access to the water.

And others would have to wait until they could be connected to the electricity supply.

He estimated that only an estimated 2,000 hectares of extra land could be irrigated this year.

He said an added problem was the shortage of piping and water meters which had to be in place before water could be drawn.

Mr Canaan Chikwanha, deputy general manager for consumer services for Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (Zesa), said his organisation had planned to upgrade the distribution system within the area and install the necessary powerpoints around the dam by next year.

He said Zesa canvassers had been to potential irrigators at the beginning of the year and had found that people were not expecting much water to be available yet this year.

The 14 farmers around the dam who indicated that they would need extra electricity would have to wait until the distribution system within the area was upgraded.

The authority could provide connections to 12 farmers between the dam and Banket, some of whom would be irrigators, as soon as the necessary equipment was available.

He said the expansion of the distribution system—not only that which was serving agriculture—was being hindered by a major shortage of foreign currency to buy equipment.

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#### Japanese Financial Assistance in Figures 34000616d Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] The government of Japan has extended to Zimbabwe, from the time of Independence in 1980 to March, 1988, loan and grant aid totalling nearly \$220 million. The financial assistance, covering a wide spectrum of sectors, makes Japan one of the largest donors of development aid to Zimbabwe.

An analysis of aid distribution since 1980 shows that loans to Zimbabwe amounted to 6,6 billion yen (\$91 million). Of the loan money, 4,1 billion (\$56 million) was for rural road development, while 2,5 billion (\$34 million) was for the construction and equipping of the Mazowe earth satellite station, as well as for technical assistance.

Of the \$126 million in grant aid, \$79 million was general grant aid, \$36 million for increased food production, about \$10 million for food aid, while approximately \$1 million was in cultural aid.

In addition to the despatch of a number of survey teams for feasibility studies on various projects in Zimbabwe, 29 trainees in various fields have studied in Japan.

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JUNE 22, 1988